

DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO ON WESTERN JOURNALISTS' ETHICS

HK231031 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 83 p 6

[*"Jottings"* by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "When an Unemployed Person Tries To Burn Himself to Death...."]

[Text] On the evening of 5 March 1983, millions of American television viewers saw a terrifying news film.

A middle-aged man in overalls hobbles about on the screen. He is soaked in lighter fluid. He strikes a match and sets himself on fire. In a flash, flames spread all over his body. Staggering a few steps, he falls down, but again he struggles up and staggers across the square like a fireball.... It is said that a volunteer fireman put out the fire and this man, though escaping death, was seriously burned.

This terrifying scene was filmed by a cameraman and a soundman from a local television station in Jacksonville, a small town in Alabama.

The man who tried to burn himself to death is named Andrews, a roof repairer who had had no job for a long time. On the afternoon before the day the scene was broadcast, he telephoned the television station on four occasions within half an hour to announce that he would put a torch to himself in protest against unemployment in America. He said: "If you want to see how a man burns himself to death, you should rush to Jackson Square in 10 minutes."

The news director of the television station informed the police of this event. But after searching the area for an hour, the police failed to find anyone attempting to set himself on fire, and left. After 20 minutes, two television crewmen arrived at the spot and the jobless worker also turned up and set himself on fire before the camera. The television crew immediately started filming and the scene was recorded on tape and broadcast on the same evening. It was broadcast throughout the country next day.

The event shocked the American news world and raised sensitive moral and ethical issues.

People asked: When Andrews set himself on fire, why did the television crewmen not try to save him at the very beginning? Did they report news or create news?

The cameraman Simmons answered: "My job is to record events as they happen." Responsibile persons of the television station also sided with him and ensured that these two crewmen would not be fired for this.

It is not true to say that the two crewmen were standing by with folded arms, because they were in fact busy "recording a piece of news." What Andrews hoped was to make his protest known to the public through the mass media; and what the television crewmen tried to do was to attract their television viewers with this kind of stimulating shot. It seems that there was no need to take into account the man's life, which was irrelevant to them.

In Western societies it may be abnormal of reporters not to hunt for sensational news and to take stimulating shots. News can also make money and money dominates everything. In 1981 the British press spared no effort to cover the "Yorkshire ripper" by purchasing terrifying stories from the murderer with large amounts of money. This also fully showed the nature of their journalistic ethics. The despairing act of a jobless worker and the cruel acts of a murderer could all be used to make money. These are precisely their journalistic values.

WAN LI MEETS DELEGATES AT COMPUTER MEETING

0W231243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with delegates from 16 countries participating in a council meeting of the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) and their wives.

IFIP is a major world organization on computer science and technology. The IFIP council meeting was held here March 21-23. Participants are from **Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, Switzerland, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.**

Jiang Zemin, vice-minister of electronics industry, was present at the meeting.

PRC ATTENDS MEETING IN SRI LANKA ON COASTS

0W211656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Colombo, March 21 (XINHUA) -- Over 270 delegates from about 40 countries including China attended the international conference on coastal and port engineering in developing countries which was opened here today.

Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene told the delegates in his inaugural speech that this conference "is very important for many developing countries."

He said that countries of the North had dominated the world for over 50 years, but now the developing nations have played an important role in the world.

About 115 papers on a wide range of coastal and port engineering topics will be tabled by experts from all over the world.

The United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific are co-sponsors of the conference which will conclude March 26.

REAGAN DETERMINED TO SPEED UP REARMAMENT PROGRAM

0W240838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 23 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan tonight reaffirmed his determination to speed-up his rearmament program to counter the Soviet threat and appealed directly to the American people to support his fiscal year 1984 defense budget. In a nation-wide televised address Reagan stressed that the budget now before Congress "is necessary, responsible, and deserving of your support," and that "further deep cuts cannot be made without seriously endangering the security of the nation."

After stressing the necessity of strengthening the military forces, Reagan declared that "after careful consultation" with his advisors, he believes "there is a way" to achieving a "truly lasting stability", and that is to develop, through years, "probably decades", some even fancier weaponry which could be used to render the nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete."

"Up until now we have increasingly based our strategy of deterrence upon the threat of retaliation," Reagan said. "But what if free people could live secure in the knowledge the retaliation to deter a Soviet attack; [as received] that we could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reached our own soil or that of our allies?" he said.

Wide-range opposition to the huge military expenditure was demonstrated by the passage of a Democrat-proposed 1984 budget in the House just about 30 minutes before the President began his speech. The House endorsed only a 4 percent increase in the defense budget instead of a 10 percent increase above inflation as the administration requests.

To justify his expensive rearmament program, Reagan repeated in great detail some of the figures listed in a recently published booklet -- "Soviet Military Power" -- to show the progress and momentum of the Soviet military buildup in the past 15 years, and, for the first time, when he was speaking, some charts and just declassified photos were projected to show the Soviet threat to U.S. security.

Reagan ridiculed the call for a smaller military budget as "nothing more than noise based on ignorance", and reaffirmed his opposition to the growing nuclear-freeze movement, saying: "A freeze now would make us less, not more, secure and would raise, not reduce, the risks of war." "It would reward the Soviets for their massive military buildup while preventing us from modernizing our aging and increasingly vulnerable forces," he added.

U.S. CUTS FARMING ACREAGE TO BOOST MARKET PRICES

0W232042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 23 (XINHUA) -- U.S. grain and cotton farmers have agreed to take a record 82.3 million acres, or about one-third of their farming land, out of production this year in a massive effort to cut surpluses and eventually boost market prices. An Agriculture Department announcement yesterday said the agreement means that more than 128,000 square miles of crop land, the equivalent of Iowa, Illinois and half of Indiana, the major agriculture states, will not be planted. It includes 32 million acres of wheat land, 41.8 million acres usually planted in corn sorghum and other feed grains, 1.7 million acres of rice land, and 6.8 million acres of cotton land, the announcement said.

The Reagan administration announced on January 11 a payment-in-kind program which asked farmers not to plant some of their land in return to receive as payment in kind certain amounts of these crops that are in government storage. The amounts of these crops will equal to 80 or 90 percent of what these farmers normally produce on the part of the land they will leave idle.

In 1982 the United States reaped record crops of wheat and corn following record production in 1981 while grain and cotton exports have been declining as other exporting countries cut into American markets abroad.

As a result the surpluses now in storage are at record levels and the American farmers' income was the lowest since the 1930's.

The farmers' agreement is nearly triple the 30 million acres the administration farm officials initially hoped to see taken from production.

Agriculture Secretary John Block told a recent news conference that he expected this year's corn crop to be 6 billion to 6.5 billion bushels down from the record 8.4 billion bushels in 1982. He said the wheat crop could decline to two billion bushels from a record 2.8 billion last year.

U.S. OFFICIAL VIEWS IMPROVED AFRICAN RELATIONS

OW231243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 22 (XINHUA) -- A senior U.S. official today said that to achieve a "more effective partnership" with African countries, those flanking the transportation lanes to the Gulf in particular, conforms to the "steadily increasing" U.S. interests in that continent. Testifying before a House sub-committee, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker said that while seeking peaceful solutions to the conflicts and problems in southern Africa, the United States remains "equally determined" to prevent Soviet and Cuban adversaries from taking advantage of Africa's current weakness to "pursue strategies of destabilization."

According to his statement on the FY 1983 supplemental and FY 1984 foreign assistance request, the Reagan administration requests 2.03 billion dollars for sub-Saharan Africa, representing about 14 percent of the total U.S. foreign assistance budget request for FY 1984. Security assistance request in FY 1984 for southern Africa, a region from Zaire to the Cape of Good Hope, totals 180.9 million dollars. The bulk of U.S. foreign military sales and military assistance programs is concentrated in a few countries such as Sudan, Somalia, Niger and Kenya. Sudan, Somalia and Kenya will be given 498.9 million dollars of the total 520.6 million the administration requests for East Africa and Indian Ocean countries in 1984.

U.S. bilateral economic aid in Africa today ranks third after France and Germany, accounting for about 10 percent of official aid from all sources. The United States is taking the lead in assisting such countries as Liberia and Sudan, which the United States said are of "special importance" to it. In terms of military aid, the foremost supplier of military equipment in Africa continues to be the Soviet Union while the United States is fourth or fifth on the list. In making the assistance request, Crocker said, inadequate assistance levels will "threaten" U.S. ability to promote U.S. interests.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET POW'S IN AFGHANISTAN

HK240817 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Bo Yong: "Human Witnesses"]

[Text] According to reports International Committee of the Red Cross President Alexander Hay paid a "secret visit" to Moscow a few days ago. It was said the aim of his visit was to discuss with the Soviet authorities how to handle the question of Soviet troops captured by Afghan resistance fighters.

Since the Soviet Army invaded Afghanistan, the Soviet propaganda machine has constantly clamored that "international reactionaries" are waging an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan, while the Soviet Army's entrance into the country was for the purpose of "fulfilling its internationalist obligations." However, in 4 years of repeated suppression drives, 100,000 Soviet troops have not been able to find a trace of "international reactionaries" apart from the Afghan mountain people armed with sporting guns, knives and even farming tools. On the other hand, the Afghan guerrillas have frequently captured Soviet prisoners of war. According to reports, eight Soviet soldiers are now under Swiss care, and it is expected that more of them will be handed over to Switzerland.

Who in fact are the "international reactionaries" fighting this "undeclared war" in Afghanistan? These Soviet prisoners of war are excellent human witnesses.

USSR'S USTINOV PAYS BRIEF VISIT TO HUNGARY

OW231437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov returned to Moscow Tuesday evening only hours after he left for an official visit to Hungary, according to the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA.

He was met at the airport by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Reports said Ustinov met with First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar to exchange views on developing relations between the two countries and on military cooperation.

The Soviet defense minister also met Hungarian Defense Minister Lajos Czinege.

Ustinov's brief visit to Budapest came during a visit by Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov to Yugoslavia.

The Soviet news agency TASS reported Ustinov left for Budapest "for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic."

PRC TELLS JAPAN OF DISSATISFACTION WITH U.S.

0W240103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0046 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (KYODO) -- Chinese Foreign Ministry officials Wednesday expressed strong dissatisfaction with the U.S. Government's policy on China, especially with its handling of the Taiwan problem.

The Reagan administration has made words and actions detrimental to Sino-American relations while it was saying it would sincerely abide by the joint communique between the two countries, the officials said.

The Chinese displeasure was expressed in the two-day consultations between officials of Japanese and Chinese Foreign Ministries, which ended here Wednesday.

The Chinese complained that confusing signals were coming from Washington over the U.S. position on Taiwan, according to Toshijiro Nakajima, Japan's deputy foreign minister.

Nakajima led the Japanese delegation to the consultations while the Chinese team included Fu Hao, former ambassador to Japan and now adviser to the foreign ministry.

The Chinese side briefed the Japanese about the second round of Sino-Soviet normalization talks, held in Moscow earlier this month. But Nakajima did not disclose the contents of the briefing.

Nakajima only said he had an impression that the Sino-Soviet normalization talks would become a marathon negotiation and that there would be no dramatic change in Beijing-Moscow relations.

On Sino-Japanese relations, the Chinese side repeated its hope for Japan's positive economic cooperation, including Japan's second-round yen loan offer to China beginning next month and investments in specially-designated Chinese economic zones.

The Japanese officials hoped that Chinese party chief Hu Yaobang would make an official visit to Japan by the end of this year. The Chinese, however, made no clear reply, only promising utmost efforts to meet the Japanese request.

The Japanese delegation met with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian later in the day and Wu said China had a large expectation on Japanese economic cooperation.

ENVOY TO JAPAN VIEWS COOPERATIVE RELATIONS

0W232048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Kobe, Japan, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Guangdong Province of China and Hyogo Prefecture of Japan will establish friendly cooperative ties under an agreement signed here this afternoon. Guangdong was the birthplace of Dr Sun Yat-sen, a great pioneer of the Chinese revolution who died in 1925, and Hyogo was the place where Dr Sun Yat-sen had lived and engaged in revolutionary activities. The city of Kobe, capital of Hyogo Prefecture, is one of the Japanese ports which had earliest contacts with China.

Today's agreement was signed by Liu Tianfu, governor of Guangdong Province and leader of the provincial People's Government delegation and Governor Toki Tada Sakai of Hyogo Prefecture and Speaker Koo Shio Kiyomoto of the prefectural assembly.

Under the agreement the two sides will establish friendly ties to engage in comprehensive exchanges and cooperation in all fields.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhinguang, who was also present on the occasion, stressed in his speech that to establish and develop friendly cooperative relations with Japan is China's long-term state policy.

He said that provided the two governments pursue correct foreign policies to remove every obstacle, the two peoples will surely live in friendly relations from generation to generation.

Speaker Kiyomoto told reporters preparatory work is underway to set up a memorial hall in Kobe for Dr Sun Yat-sen.

PRC ATTENDS NUCLEAR ENERGY MEETING IN JAPAN

OW232036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Japan's nuclear electric energy production capacity has reached 17 million kw, said Hiromi Arisawa, chairman of the atomic industrial forum today.

Addressing the forum's annual meeting which opened here today, he said Japan's nuclear electric energy production totalled 103.7 billion kwh last year, which accounted for over 20 percent of the total electric energy production in the country.

He noted that Japan's nuclear industry has some 300 factories with a total investment of 2.4 billion U.S. dollars. This shows Japan's nuclear industry has become matured both technologically and economically.

Representatives from China, the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Egypt, India and Malaysia attended the meeting which is to end on March 25.

SRV SHELLS KILL ONE, WOUND TWO BORDER GUARDS

OW240155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 24 Mar 83

[By reporter Yang Dengqu]

[Text] Kunming, 24 Mar (XINHUA) -- This reporter has learned from the department concerned: From 1847 to 1943 on 23 March, Vietnamese troops fired 68 rounds of artillery shells at our Koulin Mountain area on the Yunnan border and killed one of our border guards and wounded two others.

BEIJING SCORES SRV OPIUM PRODUCTION, TRAFFIC

OW230739 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Yue Yu commentary: "A Dirty Racket"]

[Text] Reports from Sino-Vietnamese border areas and accounts by Vietnamese refugees say that over the past 2 years the Vietnamese authorities have by all means possible stepped up opium production in Vietnam's northern border areas in an attempt somewhat to relieve the Vietnamese economy of its enormous difficulties and to help fill the gap in the drained Vietnamese treasury. The opium produced is bought up by the Vietnamese Government, which sells it abroad to poison the people of other countries and, at the same time, rake in the money.

Reports say that in order to boost its ill-earned profits, the Vietnamese authorities have resorted to all kinds of tricks -- from public appeals and material incentives to administrative orders -- to force the people in the northern border provinces to grow opium poppy and sell the opium to the state so that it can, in turn, sell it abroad for foreign currency to resolve its economic difficulties. They have held conferences of district, village and cooperative cadres in those provinces, assigned tasks, popularized the experiences of pilot centers and supplied poppy seeds. It has also set the price of state-purchased opium at 3,500 dong for 1 kg of first quality opium, 3,000 dong for second quality and 500 dong for third quality.

In implementing the appeals and arrangements of the Vietnamese authorities, the above provinces have applied many specific regulations and measures. Vietnamese people in the border areas and Vietnamese refugees have reported that a regulation in some districts of Hoang Lien Son Province requires each worker to hand in 500 grams of opium annually; overfulfillment of the set target gives the contributor priority in obtaining supplies of food grain, a bicycle and a radio set. The poppy-growing ban has been abolished since 1981. Cadres at all levels in Phong Tho district, Lai Chau Province, have earmarked zones for specialized poppy cultivation; a regulation requires each poppy-growing peasant household to pay an annual tax of 1 kg of opium. In some areas, per-capita tax is applied: 100 grams of opium per person, including newborns.

In order to boost opium production, the Vietnamese authorities have also asked the districts to assign cadres to check on the implementation of opium production plans and train technical cadres for poppy growing. A number of provinces have also held conferences to exchange cultivation experiences and praise progressive units in opium production.

As a result of the above measures, since the second half of 1981 the poppy-growing area in the northern border provinces has increased considerably. It has been reported that in 1981, 19 villages of Dong Van district, Ha Tuyen Province, cultivated more than 86 ha of poppy and 10 hamlets in a locality of Hoang Lien Son Province, more than 8 ha; in some areas, single cooperatives grew poppy on more than 2 ha.

Owing to the encouragement and support of the Vietnamese authorities, Vietnam's opium production has increased considerably; the number of opium smugglers has also grown rapidly and their activities have become more and more overt.

China's border defense security agencies have reported that in the last 6 months of 1982, Chinese authorities in Wenshan and Honghe districts, Yunnan Province, seized more than 30 kg of opium from Vietnamese opium smugglers. Now that opium production and trafficking has been vigorously condemned by the world public and strictly prohibited in the world, the Vietnamese authorities, who always claim to be safeguarding the purity of socialism, have legalized and even promoted this illegal practice. What does all this mean?

It should be pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities have disregarded world public condemnation and have sought, by all means possible, to produce and traffic in opium in an attempt to bolster the battered Vietnamese economy. However, what they are doing is just like administering a morphine shot to a terminal cancer patient. The morphine shot can only temporarily alleviate the pain but cannot cure the disease nor save the patient from death.

The main cause of the Vietnamese economy's precarious situation is that the Vietnamese authorities, carrying out their aggressive and expansionist policy, are throwing a large amount of manpower and material resources, badly needed for the Vietnamese economy, into a protracted aggressive war. If the Vietnamese authorities do not renounce their current policy, which is causing both the Vietnamese nation and people, the Vietnamese economy will ultimately collapse under the weight of the war burden.

Instead of seeking to resolve the problem by curing the root cause, the Vietnamese authorities have resorted to the dirty racket of producing and trafficking in opium in an attempt to rake in ill-earned profits and fill the gap in the Vietnamese treasury. Their act is just like an attempt to climb trees to look for fish, and will ultimately leave a bad name for them for thousands of years.

PRC SPOKESMAN REJECTS SRV'S 'GROUP DIALOGUE'

0W240741 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Report on statement by PRC Foreign Ministry Information Department Director Qi Huaiyuan at a 22 March press briefing in Beijing]

[Excerpts] Dealing with the so-called group dialogue between Vietnam-Laos and ASEAN that was proposed recently by the Vietnamese authorities, Comrade Qi Huaiyuan said: It is shopworn merchandise and another political trick dished up by the Vietnamese authorities following their announcement on the so-called annual partial troop withdrawal. It is yet another version of their persistent attempt to use a so-called regional conference or international conference for Southeast Asia to resist the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea. Vietnam is also trying to use the proposal that the Phnom Penh puppet administration not participate in the group dialogue as a pretext for denying the existence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the sole legal government of the Kampuchean people, in an attempt to compel the international community to recognize the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea as a fait accompli. This political trick of the Vietnamese authorities is aimed at extricating themselves from their increasingly difficult plight.

Comrade Qi Huaiyuan stressed: The key to the settlement of the Kampuchean issue lies in the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea, in line with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea, so that the Kampuchean people may solve their own problems by themselves.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE KAMPUCHEA STATEMENT

OW231345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Bangkok, March 23 (XINHUA) -- ASEAN foreign ministers met here today, expressing serious concern over the continued occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops and calling on Vietnam to join in international efforts for a solution to the Kampuchean question. ASEAN (the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations) groups Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia.

In a press statement on the question of Kampuchea issued during the meeting, the ministers noted, "despite overwhelming support during the past four years for relevant U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea, Kampuchea is still being occupied by foreign military forces and the Kampuchean people are still being denied their right to self-determination."

Therefore, the ministers believed, "there was a real danger that the continuation of such a situation would further intensify power rivalry in the region, thereby further threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

In this context, the ministers "considered it of utmost importance to the countries of Southeast Asia that a comprehensive political settlement be found to the question of Kampuchea through negotiations on the basis of total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, the restoration to the people of Kampuchea of their right to self-determination free from intimidation and coercion and the establishment of non-aligned and neutral Kampuchea."

The ASEAN ministers "took note of the idea of talks between ASEAN member countries and Vietnam in order to bring Vietnam to the international conference on Kampuchea (ICK)." They also reaffirmed their "willingness to explore appropriate avenues to facilitate the realization of a comprehensive political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea within the framework of the ICK and on the basis of the relevant U.N. resolutions."

THAI PAPERS URGE NO NEGOTIATION ON KAMPUCHEA

OW232012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Bangkok, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Thai newspapers have urged the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) not to hold talks with Vietnam on Kampuchea but stick to the related resolutions adopted at the United Nations and the international conference on Kampuchea to solve the problem.

TONG HUA YIT PAO said in an editorial today Vietnam's tricky proposal for a "regional conference" has a two fold purpose: first, to convert the Kampuchean issue in its nature into a contradiction between the ASEAN and Indochinese blocs so as to cover up Vietnam's crime of armed aggression in Kampuchea and shift the responsibility onto ASEAN for the turmoil in Southeast Asia; secondly, to try to create a false impression of peace in the region in an attempt to alleviate itself from international pressure calling for troop withdrawal and to continue its occupation of Kampuchea.

The editorial pointed out that facts have proved in the past four years that Vietnam has an insatiable ambition of aggression. Its full-scale invasion of Kampuchea was aimed at annexing that country, fulfilling its plan to establish an "Indochina federation" to turn Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea into a single big power by pooling together the land, population and natural resources of the three countries. After that, the five ASEAN nations and Burma would be the targets for Vietnam, the editorial said.

Despite the strong resistance by the Kampuchean patriotic forces and people, which has caught the Vietnamese troops there in an awkward dilemma, Hanoi does not abandon its policy of aggression. Hence, no result can be expected of an ASEAN-Vietnam dialogue, the editorial noted.

THAI SIANG YIT PAO yesterday pointed out in a commentary that Nguyen Co Thach's cunning attitude and threatening tone have shown that Vietnam is still perverse, without the slightest sincerity for negotiations. Hence, ASEAN has nothing to talk about with this sort of people. And there is no need whatsoever for such talks. On the question of how to solve the Kampuchean problem, the U.N. General Assembly has long ago adopted resolutions. The solution is: all foreign troops must totally withdraw from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people be left alone to solve their own problem, the commentary said.

THAILAND ACCUSES SRV OF BORDER INCURSIONS

0W231257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Bangkok, March 23 (XINHUA) -- The Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces yesterday severely accused Vietnam of encroaching upon Thai territory last week, Bangkok newspapers reported today.

The command said in a statement that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea made incursions into Thai territory on three occasions and bombarded Thai marines in Trat Province on March 14-20. On March 18 Vietnamese troops hurled seven rounds of mortar shells into Trat Province and later a number of Vietnamese troops opened fire at a Thai patrol.

The Command of the Thai Armed Forces pointed out that the Hanoi authorities and their installed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh have repeatedly slandered Thailand for encroaching upon Kampuchean territorial air space and water but their false charges are aimed at covering up their own crimes of violating Thai sovereignty.

YE, ZHAO SEND GREETINGS TO PAKISTAN'S ZIA

BK231631 Beijing in Urdu to India and Pakistan 1600 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Zhao Ziyang, prime minister of the State Council, have sent a message of felicitations today to ~~Pakistan~~ President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on the national day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The message extends, on behalf of the Chinese Government and the people, heartiest congratulations to him and the government and people of Pakistan. The message of felicitations says that Pakistan pursues an independent and nonaligned foreign policy in international affairs and it has fully endeavored to promote solidarity and cooperation with the Third World and the Islamic states and to improve and develop relations with neighboring countries in South Asia and has rendered significant services in defending peace and stability in the region by remaining steadfast on principles and on justice. This way Pakistan has gained the support and commendation of the international community.

The Chinese Government and people cannot but express its heartfelt happiness at the notable achievements of Pakistan in defending national sovereignty and territorial integrity, in developing the national economy and in other sectors.

The message further says that the traditional friendship between the people of ~~China~~ and Pakistan is being maintained and that this friendship has stood the test of time. During the past 1 year, the friendly cooperation between China and Pakistan achieved new comprehensive progress. We are confident that, through the joint efforts of both governments and people, the China-Pakistan relations will ~~continue~~ to be promoted more extensively and more deeply.

The message of felicitations also expresses the sincere desire that the Islamic Republic of Pakistan become prosperous and its people remain happy.

JI PENGFEI ATTENDS PAKISTAN DAY RECEPTION

OW231411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Dr. Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistan ambassador to China, gave a reception here at noon today to celebrate Pakistan Day.

Among the guests were Ji Pengfei, state councillor; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leading members of other government departments, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China Islamic Association.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in China were also present.

FURTHER ON NPC DELEGATION IN SRI LANKA, NEPAL

Gives Dinner in Sri Lanka

OW231405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Colombo, March 23 (XINHHA) -- The visit of the Chinese National People's Congress delegation helps to promote understanding and friendship between the peoples of Sri Lanka and China, said Speaker of the Sri Lanka parliament Bakeer Markar at the dinner here this evening. The dinner was given at the Chinese Embassy here by head of the Chinese delegation Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

Markar stressed that Sri Lanka and China are developing countries and have always supported each other. They are friendly countries with similar cultural heritage, he added.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: "We are glad to note that the government and people of Sri Lanka have overcome many difficulties on their road of advance and achieved greater successes in their unremitting efforts to prosper their economy and build up their country."

He stressed that the tree of Sino-Sri Lanka friendship has taken deep roots in the hearts of the two peoples and is growing sturdily.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on March 17 for a 6-day visit.

Departs Sri Lanka for Nepal

OW232020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Colombo, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and his delegation left here for Nepal this afternoon at the end of a 6-day goodwill visit to Sri Lanka.

Before his departure, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme told reporters that his visit to this country had been a big success which would contribute to the promotion of traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

He appreciated the economic progress made by Sri Lanka under the leadership of President J.R. Jayewardene, and wished her greater strides in this field.

He reiterated China's appreciation of Sri Lanka's policy of independence, peace and non-alignment, and her stand for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

In answering a question, he gave a brief account of China's policy on minority nationalities. The policy is equality for all nationalities, he said.

Begins 6-Day Nepal Visit

OW232030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Katmandu, March 23 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation led by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived here this afternoon for a six-day friendly visit to Nepal.

This is the first visit by a Chinese NPC delegation to this Himalayan kingdom, which comes at the invitation of the Rastiya Pancyayat (National Assembly).

National Assembly Vice-Chairman Gopal Chandra Singh Rajibanshi and some leading members met the ten-member delegation at the airport.

Describing the Sino-Nepalese relations as "excellent," Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said in a written statement circulated at the airport that China and Nepal are close neighbors linked by mountains and rivers and there exists profound traditional friendship between them.

He underlined the aim of this visit as to further consolidate and develop the existing friendly relations and cooperation between China and Nepal.

Also present at the airport were Chinese Ambassador Ma Muming.

FANG YI MEETS EEC SCIENCE DELEGATION 23 MAR

OW231247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, today met with a delegation on scientific and technological policy from the European Economic Community led by Paolo M. Fasella, director general of the E.E.C. department of science, research and development.

The delegation has come here to attend a symposium on scientific and technological policy sponsored by the E.E.C. and China's State Scientific and Technological Commission. The guests will also discuss with Chinese officials scientific and technological cooperation between the E.E.C. and China.

JI PENGFEI MEETS SWEDISH DELEGATION 23 MAR

OW231240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a delegation of the Swedish Institute headed by its President Goran Lofdahl.

They had a conversation on further strengthening the cultural exchanges between China and Sweden.

Also present were Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture, and Lars Bergquist, Swedish ambassador to China.

CHEN MUHUA LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN VISIT 23 MAR

OW230232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here by air this morning for London on a visit to Britain.

She will also pay visits to Malta, France, Austria, Belgium, the European Economic Community, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Chen Muhua was seen off at the airport by State Councillor Kang Shien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi, and diplomatic envoys from the five European countries she will visit.

SOUTH AFRICAN BLACKS RESIST AUTHORITIES

HK230948 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 83 p 6

["Jottings" by Er Dong: "The Resistance of (Deelfontein)" [1795 0448 2455 0982]]

[Text] Johannesburg is the largest city in South Africa. Two hundred miles away from the city, to the southeast, there is a village inhabited by blacks. The village is called "(Deelfontein)." Not long ago, the South African authorities condemned the village to "death" because the inhabitants of the village paid no attention to the repeated injunctions of the South African authorities and refused to move to the "homes" for blacks which are situated in a remote desert district. At present, the authorities have stopped giving the orphans, widows and elderly people relief subsidies. Provision of houses, employment, food supply and medical facilities and so on for the inhabitants is not ensured. In addition, the children are deprived of the chance to receive education. The South African authorities try to put pressure on the inhabitants of the village by taking drastic measures. The South African minister of cooperation and development has made the false warning that after construction of the dam being built across the (Asaige) [7093 6357 5556] River, (Deelfontein) will be flooded. Floods and fires have no mercy for anybody. The inhabitants have no choice but to leave.

The black inhabitants resolutely refuse to leave. They have their own reasons. The "homes" for blacks built by the South African authorities are not much different from hell. A foreign magazine gave the following descriptions: "A barren piece of land, under the white-hot African sun, is surrounded by wire netting. Simple, small houses built of iron sheeting, earth and dried animal dung are spread all over the place. Crops cannot be grown here. In the small piece of pasture, boulders, gravel and thorny undergrowth can be found everywhere. The sheep and cattle are all very thin.... There is no opportunity for employment, no public health facility and no hospital...." It is not strange that people called the place a "populated" cemetery.

The "homes" for the blacks are the products of apartheid, which has always been pursued by the racist regime of the white people in South Africa. These homes provide cheap labor to the white capitalists of South Africa. In addition, they have become the places where the racists send the "unwanted" blacks (the old, the weak, the sick, the handicapped and the people who are opposed to the South African authorities) in exile. The South African authorities unscrupulously drive the blacks to the "homes for blacks." Sometimes, they tear down their houses by force and force them to move. Sometimes, they suppress their resistance by cruel means and send them there under armed escorts. However, this time, there is a little trouble for the South African authorities. Both threats and promises cannot move the blacks of (Deelfontein). They insist on taking root on the land which they irrigate with their own blood. World opinion condemns its racist policies, thus, the South African authorities become angry and adopt "drastic measures." Although the South African authorities have many clever calculations and intrigues, they fail to see the simplest fact: The "homes" for the blacks are a time bomb which will explode earlier if the South African authorities continue their efforts to build more such homes.

HU YAOBANG, ZHAO ZIYANG ELECTED DEPUTIES TO NPC

OW240152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, were today elected deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress, which is to be convened later this year.

Among the 70 deputies to the NPC elected at the First Session of the 8th Beijing Municipal People's Congress were also Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The deputies have yet to be confirmed by the Credentials Committee of the NPC. The election was conducted through ballot.

DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE OIL FIELD TO BE ACCELERATED

OW231046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- China has decided to speed up exploration and development of the Zhongyuan oil field in eastern China, a State Council decision disclosed here today.

Lying in northern and eastern Henan Province and southwest Shandong Province, the oil field covers an area of 5,300 square kilometers in 12 counties.

Geological prospecting indicates rich oil and natural gas reserves in the area, the decision says. "This is another fairly large oil-and-gas-bearing zone found following the Renqiu oil field in North China, and may become the first natural gas producing center in the eastern part of the country," according to petroleum industry sources.

The oil field is a major project in the national oil exploration and development program in recent years. In view of the complicated geological structure in the area, advanced domestic and foreign technologies will be applied.

A group organized to tackle key problems in the construction and development of the oil field has been established. Headed by Song Zhenming, former vice-minister of the State Energy Commission, it is composed of leading officials and experts from the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and Henan and Shandong Provinces. Petroleum workers from oil fields in different parts of the country are converging at the site.

RENMIN RIBAO ENCOURAGES IMPROVED GEOLOGY WORK

HK230241 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 83 p 5

[Article by Sun Daguang [1327 1129 0342], minister of geology and minerals: "Provide More Mineral Resources for Modernization Construction"]

[Text] At the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out:

"To ensure smooth development in economic construction and to provide the necessary mineral resources and geological data for future economic development, we should, during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, vigorously strengthen geological surveying and speed up the pace of finding minerals and assessing resources; at the same time we should do a good job in hydrology, engineering, environment and geology." To put this requirement into practice constitutes an important element in creating a new situation in geological work; it is also a practical measure for us to carry out the spirit of the 12th party congress.

Are There Guaranteed Mineral Resources for Quadrupling Annual Total Output Value of Industry and Agriculture?

Whether there are guaranteed mineral resources for quadrupling the annual total output value of industry and agriculture by the end of the century is an issue of great concern to everyone. Here is our reply: Geological workers of the country, working hard for over 30 years, have scored great achievements in the all-round survey of mineral resources throughout the country. The 150 kinds of minerals known in the world are also found in China. The reserves of 140 of them have been proved. Over 200,000 mineral deposits or points have been discovered. The reserves of over 10,000 mining areas have been proved. During the general petroleum survey, over 300 oil and gas basins and 1,400 oil and gas compositions have been discovered. Experts at home and abroad predicted that the geological reserves of oil in China amount to 30 billion to 60 billion tons, and great potentials are expected. China is one of the richest countries in the world in coal resources. If these resources were to be fully exploited, they could not only meet the long-term needs of coal industry development, but a portion could also be exported. The reserves of over 50 kinds of metal ores have been proved, of which iron ore is estimated at 40 billion tons. This can meet the needs of producing 100 million tons of steel annually. The reserves of nonferrous and ferrous metal ore for making all types of steel are rich and the range is complete. Nonmetal minerals for the chemical and building materials industries are numerous, of which the reserves of 70 varieties have been clarified. Over 4,000 mining areas can be exploited. Among these minerals, the reserves of iron sulfate, plaster stone, barite graphite, fluorite, bentonite, phosphorus and talcum rank first in the world. Generally speaking, China can be self-sufficient in **most mineral resources** needed for planned construction during the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Some minerals which have been proved in big quantity, can meet the needs of long-term construction by improving the exploitation technology.

We should also realize that in the present construction of socialist modernization, a weak link still exists in geological work, this being that in many respects it cannot further meet the needs of national economic development. The ratio of reserves to exploitation of oil in the country is lower than the world average level. By the end of the century, the annual output of oil will reach 200 million tons. Calculating according to the present ratio of reserves to exploitation, the reserves which are to be proved in the coming 18 years will make up 200 percent of that proved in the past 30 years. The state calls for a rapid growth of coal production in the next 2 years and a prompt exploitation of big surface coal mines. Coal geological work cannot catch up with demand. The reserves of the staple minerals such as iron and phosphorus have been proved, but they lack rich ore and their distributions are uneven. A number of new mines for nonferrous metals with better production conditions should be set up promptly. One-third of the cultivated land and two-thirds of the pastoral area lack water, and water is in short supply in various key cities. The annual losses caused by earthquakes, landslides, avalanches, mud-rock flows and cave-ins are estimated at tens of billions of yuan. Numerous preliminary works of geological surveys have to be completed in hydroelectric exploitation and railway and harbor construction. Particularly during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, preliminary construction is being initiated in 279 key projects, many of which should be supplemented by resources surveys, and many projects and hydrogeological works should be carried out. The task of geological work is, overall, extremely arduous. Geological surveying constitutes an important basic work in national economic development. Mineral resources and geological data are indispensable to the construction of the "four modernizations."

According to the requirement of socialist modernization and the new situation which geological work is facing, in the coming 18 years geological work will not only contribute to an increase of 100 percent in the means of production such as energy, steel, nonferrous metals, cement and soda and provide minerals for the rapid growth of the newly surging industries such as the petrochemical industry and new types of materials, but will also ensure a good job in hydrology, engineering and environmental geological work, which are indispensable to the key projects of the state. This requires the geological departments to strive to get better results in finding minerals, bring quick economic and social returns and raise the modernization level of geological work.

Strategic Focal Points of Geological Work

Based on general investigation and study, we have readjusted our work plan and fixed the strategic focal points of geological work in the future.

1. We should strengthen the general surveying of energy geology, particularly the surveying of oil and coal, and vigorously carry out geological work in developing nuclear and geothermal energy. The general oil survey in the near future will focus on East China, including the North China basin, the Sungliao basin and the Sichuan basin, in order to replenish and expand oil reserves and ensure a short-term oil and gas production level. Efforts should be made to find a number of new oil and gas fields so that there will be a dramatic growth in crude oil production. Geophysical surveying should be strengthened in the long-term oil and gas area in West China, including the Tarim basin. We should make sure of the oil geological structure and find a reserve base in order to meet the needs of the long-term development of the oil industry. Equal priority should be given to the general surveying of natural gas and oil. Reserves of oil gas as well as coal gas should be located in order to constantly expand energy resources. Coalfield surveying should be strengthened in Nei Monggol, Heilongjiang, Shanxi, Henan, Shaanxi, Guizhou, Sichuan and Yunnan and other provinces and areas in order to meet the needs of industrial development in the 1980's. To provide a reserve base to industrial development in the 1980's, we should vigorously carry out a general coal survey in East China. The geology departments plan to increase coal reserves by 20 billion tons in the last 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and to increase coal reserves by 120 billion tons by the end of the century.

2. We should actively carry out hydrogeology, engineering geology and environmental geology work. In particular, we should strengthen hydrogeological work in the cash crop bases and the agricultural and pastoral areas where there is serious water shortage. Water resources surveys should be carried out in the areas of serious water shortages such as Tianjin, Dalian, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao and other large and medium-sized cities and key harbors. In engineering geology, we should especially grasp the present urgent projects and give priority to the exploitation of hydroelectric resources in the upper and middle reaches of the Changjiang and other rivers. We should build pithead power stations in Shanxi and elsewhere and carry out the preliminary survey of the key projects for the Sixth 5-Year Plan. According to the plan for transforming and exploiting the land and agricultural areas, we should make a hydrogeological and engineering-geological appraisal in a comprehensive way in the principal and economic areas of the country and give scientific proof for exploiting underground water.

3. General surveying of metallic and nonmetallic ores should be arranged in a planned way to ensure a stable and reliable supply of staple minerals and some special mineral products needed by the state. We should stress the exploitation of copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, aluminium, tin, antimony and nonmetallic ores for building materials in growing demand. We should actively locate the reserves of iron and manganese ore and other supplementary materials for our steel and iron industry. We should speed up the surveying of mineral resources such as phosphorus, sulphur and chromium.

4. We should earnestly do a good job in geological surveying. The area of geological mineral surveying is stressed on a ratio of 1 to 50,000 and the area of geological surveying on a ratio of 1 to 200,000. In the last 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the grand total of the geological mineral survey area, in a ratio of 1 to 50,000, will be 240,000 km and the geological survey area, in a ratio of 1 to 200,000, will be 66 percent of the land area of the country.

To fulfill these arduous tasks, we should make geological work advance ahead of the rest. As we all know, a fairly long process is involved in discovering and surveying a mineral deposit before we can submit a geological report useful for construction. In the present and the coming construction of modernization, the first 10 years' achievements made in the general geological survey will serve the economic revival in the next 10 years and will prepare the way for constantly promoting economic development in the early 21st century. The next 10 years' geological achievements will lay a foundation for the long-term development after the 21st century. In other words, to serve economic construction and social development, geological work should go ahead of the rest and make a preparation in advance. A geological worker should acquire a correct understanding of his historical mission, have an eager desire and strive to be a vanguard in the construction of modernization.

Strive To Raise the Geological Scientific Level and Improve the Technical and Political Quality of the Geological Contingent

Geological work is scientific investigation with a very strong sense of exploration. In the wake of economic and scientific development, there are more and more important topics and new fields to be explored. The key to strengthening geological work lies in raising the geological scientific level. Geological science and technology have progressed rapidly in the modern world. The observation of firsthand geological data has been developed from the naked eye, magnifier and the general optical microscope to electronic, nuclear, computer and space technology. Geological departments should map out a plan for further popularizing the method of aerial geology, remote sensing technology, the technology of electronic computers, small-bore diamond bit drilling and wire-line coring, and introduce some key components and apparatuses from abroad, speed up technical transformation and replacement of old by new equipment, strengthen geological technical exchange with foreign countries and endeavor to absorb the world's most advanced geological theory and technology to serve China. By the end of the century, we should strive to reach the 1980's world advanced level in geological scientific technology and catch up and/or exceed the world's advanced level in some aspects.

To vigorously promote geological work, it is very important to train personnel. While giving full play to the role of the existing technical personnel, we should do a good job in geological education. We should strive to acquire a ratio of 1 to 10 between postgraduates and students and a ratio of 1 to 1 between technical secondary school students and university students by the end of the century. We should encourage self-study. Those who have passed the stipulated exams will obtain a relevant record of formal schooling. As geological work is hard, we should adopt necessary measures in policy and treatment and strive to improve the working and living conditions of geological workers. We should, at the same time, strengthen political and ideological work and strive to make the geological contingent more educated and more disciplined, with ideals and morality.

We Should Emancipate Our Mind and Carry Out Reforms

At present, geological departments are mainly following the previous foreign pattern in the administrative system and operation method. Its main weakness is managing general geological surveying by adopting administrative measures. As a result, power is overcentralized and controls are too rigid and excessive.

The practice of "everybody eating out of the same big pot" in distribution has affected the enthusiasm, initiative and creation of the units and individuals who have made contributions and cannot gain the proper material benefit. This has hampered the productive force development. In recent years, initial reform has been carried out in the existing structure of the geological units. The setup of geological teams formed and shared according to administrative zones has been broken down. Experiments have been conducted in reorganization in specializing the geological teams and the system of contracted responsibilities on a design and budget basis. This has brought positive results. However, we are not satisfied with the achievements we have made and we should continue to march forward and resolutely carry out reforms in a systematic and planned way in line with the principles put forward by the central authorities. In my opinion, the system of contracted responsibilities on an operational basis can also be experimented with in units like geological departments, so that work responsibility, work performance, quality and efficiency are linked with the material interests of the workers and staff. This will help them strengthen the sense of being the masters of their own affairs. We are sure that with the further development of reform, geology will thrive and a new situation will be created in the geological field.

KYODO: OIL STRIKE MADE IN PRC'S BOHAI GULF

OW231327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 23 (KYODO) -- A Japanese oil developer announced Wednesday it has made another oil discovery in China's Bohai Bay.

Japan-China Oil Development Corp. of Tokyo said the sixth test well sunk in the bay is producing about 4,000 barrels of light crude a day. The gravity of the oil is far lighter than that of Arabian light, Saudi Arabia's market crude, and its sulfur content is only 0.12 percent, it added.

Since the company made the first oil strike in the bay in April 1981, the company has so far hit oil at five of six test wells. The company, which has been prospecting for oil in the bay under a government-level joint venture agreement, plans to sink 24 test wells in the bay by 1986.

Makoto Inoue, president of the company, said the firm hopes to begin commercial production around 1987 with the initial output target set at 200,000 barrels a day.

PROMOTION OF TECHNICAL PROGRESS STRESSEDEconomist Outlines Tasks

OW231355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- To promote technological progress should be made the guiding principle in economic work, Vice-Minister Lu Dong of the State Economic Commission said in an article appearing in today's ECONOMIC DAILY.

He called on all leading officials of economic departments to channel their thinking toward promoting technological progress, on which good economic results and high speed depend, to attain the end-of-the-century goal of quadrupling China's industrial and agricultural output value. The old thinking of concentrating on production and capital construction to the neglect of technology must be changed, he said.

The vice-minister said more technically minded cadres and competent managerial personnel must be recruited into the leadership at all levels and intellectuals must be given every opportunity to display their talents.

Strategies for improving technology and equipment must be worked out by each department, based on the targets to be achieved by the end of this century, he said. It is necessary, first of all, to map out strategies for technological transformation in the energy, transportation, raw materials and basic industries. The latest technologies must be applied in the designs of new enterprises and thus must be made the guiding thinking for all designing personnel, he stressed.

Lu Dong put forward a number of proposals with regard to construction of new enterprises and technical transformation of existing ones. They include adopting international standards; tackling key technical problems, developing new products, importing and applying new technology, improving the quality of products, upgrading energy conservation technology, applying computer technology, and establishing technological development centers on the basis of existing key research institutes.

He said that by 1987 the number of products conforming to international standards should reach 10,000. Arrangements would be made for some construction projects to meet international standards in 1983. He called on all industries to strengthen standardization work and weights and measures.

The vice-minister called for breaking down barriers between different trades and regions and urged coordination of efforts by universities and colleges and research institutions to tackle key technological problems and develop new products. This would make industry more responsive to changes in domestic and international markets, he said.

He called for coordinated efforts to spread scientific and technological achievements, especially those that help reduce energy consumption, raise quality and improve the environment. At the same time, he said, efforts should be made to establish and raise the technical level of product inspection and quality control centers.

Vice-Minister Lu Dong said to promote technological progress, both administrative and economic measures must be adopted and rules and regulations worked out for this purpose.

XINHUA Commentary

0W240056 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1404 GMT 21 Mar 83

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Economic Results Must Be Further Improved in Industry"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA) -- To improve economic results in industry is a major topic repeatedly stressed by the party Central Committee and the State Council. The national conference for work in industry and communications which opened today in Beijing once again listed this topic as a major item to be discussed. This clearly indicates that to exert even greater efforts in further improving the economic results in industry remains a pressing task of immediate significance.

During 1982 the various departments of industry and communications in China have changed their practice of onesidedly trying to increase output value and the rate of growth in production to that of improving economic results. They have scored some progress in using less manpower and raw materials to turn out more products to meet social needs. However the economic results in industry generally, are still not ideal. We still have a long way to go. Our experience shows that it is quite easy to increase production value, but it is much more difficult to obtain high economic efficiency; and that it is fairly easy to accelerate production for a short period, but it is much more difficult to achieve persistent, healthy and steady production growth in successive years.

Some comrades always try to compare economic results with speed in production: Actually, the practice of stressing the importance of improving economic results and organizing production according to social needs is conducive to the development of production. This does not hamper the growth rate. If we still onesidedly seek to increase production value and growth rate, ignoring social needs and keeping a large quantity of products long in stock, this kind of growth rate will do more harm than good. We call for efforts to work hard for a fairly high growth rate while improving economic results so that we will be able to achieve our goal in both respects in unified manner.

The experience in certain localities tells us that in order to truly make new progress in improving economic results and achieve the goal of increasing the growth rate and improving economic results in an unified manner, we must fulfill the following four tasks:

1. Strengthen guidance in a planned manner; do a good job in providing forecasts for the market; readjust production in a timely way on the basis of the changes in supply and demand; and make products readily marketable.
2. Bring into full play the role of the departments in charge of economic affairs; use economic, administrative and legal measures to guide the enterprises in improving production quality, increasing varieties and paying attention to economic results; and resolutely combat the trend to onesidedly attach importance to production value.
3. When there are contradictions between speed in production and economic results and between quantity and quality, speed must be subordinated to economic results, and quantity must be subordinated to quality.
4. It is necessary to attach great importance to economic results in production, transportation and commodity circulation and to make microeconomic policy decisions and organize macroeconomic activities in a comprehensive manner. In the course of improving economic results, we must pay full attention to the relations between partial and local interests on one hand and overall interests on the other. When we talk about economic results we do not mean the economic results of enterprises only; still important are the economic results of society as a whole. All areas, departments and enterprises should proceed from the overall interests of the nation in arranging and organizing their production; strengthen their efforts in working out plans; stop acting blindly; and insure that the entire national economy will be developed in a proportionate and coordinated manner.

In talking about economic results in industry, we particularly need to point out their extremely significant role in affecting state revenues. The profits delivered and taxes paid to the state by China's industrial and communications departments account for about 80 percent of the state revenues. They occupy a decisive position. Whether accumulation can be increased for the state would directly affect the development of the national economy, the improvement of the people's living standards, the unfolding of the four modernizations program and the political stability of the state. Now, we still have some enterprises with poor management and a high drain on manpower and raw materials.

They commit frightful wastes but make little profit. This shows that there is a great potential to increase revenues.

It is not only necessary but also possible to improve economic results and increase revenues for the state. The broad masses of cadres, technical personnel and workers in the industry and communications departments must acknowledge this point and strengthen their awareness and sense of responsibility.

Fundamentally speaking, to improve economic results in industry we must first rely on our efforts to whip up the enthusiasm of the staff members and workers and continuously improve management; second, we must rely on technical progress and gradually shift our production onto the foundation of advanced technology; and third, we must rely on our efforts to strike an overall balance and the coordinated efforts of all the departments concerned. Now, the party Central Committee and the State Council have strengthened their leadership over industrial production and adopted many effective measures to reform the economic management system and related policies. We have perfect conditions to fulfill the above-mentioned three tasks, tap our tremendous potentials in improving economic results, and help the industry and communications departments make even greater contributions to the state.

Yuan Baohua on Reforms

OW231309 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] In his speech at yesterday's national conference on planning industrial and communications work, Yuan Baohua emphatically pointed out: New breakthroughs are needed in reforming the management system in industry. It is necessary to foster the thinking of boldly making reforms and opening up vast vistas and to become pacesetters in reforming the management system.

He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, major achievements have been scored in making reforms during the past 4 years, and many choices have been found to improve the management system of socialist enterprises. Our experience has proved that reforms generate a gigantic motive force for developing production, improving management, promoting technical progress, raising economic efficiency, and stabilizing the people's livelihood. He pointed out: However, we must also realize that past reforms are still in the experimental stage, and that they are only minor. The situation with enterprises assuming heavy responsibility, possessing little authority to do things, being supervised by too many departments and shouldering gruesome burdens, remains unchanged. Some outmoded rules and regulations are still restricting the activities of the people.

He emphatically pointed out: To carry out reforms, it is necessary to follow a correct orientation and explore and set up a socialist management system for the enterprises -- a system suited to China's conditions. To determine whether our reforms are correct, we must see if they are conducive to building socialism, suited to China's special conditions, and if they are of benefit in promoting the prosperity of the state and improving the well-being of the people. In dealing with enterprises first, we must recognize the interests of the enterprise, delegate it appropriate authority to handle its own affairs in order to give impetus to, and invigorate, the enterprise. Second, we must apply pressure to the enterprise and make it understand that only by working hard, can it obtain the proper interests.

Yuan Baohua pointed out: Reforms must be made on an experimental basis at some selected locations. We must put such experiments into practice, continuously summarize our experience, and gradually propagate the experience gained in a selected unit to guide our work in an area. All experiments are important factors which will insure success in carrying out reforms.

WANG ZHEN ON STAFFING OF PARTY SCHOOLS

HK240206 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] On the morning of 23 March, when the weather in Guangzhou cleared after a long period of rain, Central Committee Political Bureau member Comrade Wang Zhen inspected the Huanan Industrial College and Huanan Normal University. After hearing reports on the situation regarding teachers in these two colleges, Comrade Wang Zhen said: Guangdong has glorious revolutionary traditions in modern Chinese history. You should carry forward these traditions and train and provide more Red and expert talented people for the country's four modernizations drive.

He said: Not long ago the central authorities decided that the task of the party schools should gradually shift from concentration on brief rotational training to regularized training. The central and provincial CPC Committee party schools must be taken into the higher education setup and respectively placed under the direct leadership of the central and provincial CPC Committees. In order to improve the teaching standards in party schools, it is necessary to build a force of teachers with relatively high ideological and professional levels. One of the ways to do this is to select and promote a number of professors and experts from existing institutes of higher education to augment the teaching force in the party schools. I hope everyone will actively recommend and provide talented people for the party schools.

Comrade Wang Zhen also urged teachers to display the study style of linking theory with reality and actively take part in investigatory work on opening up the country's resources and on key engineering projects, so as to make new contributions to the four modernizations drive.

CIRCULAR URGES GRASSROOTS-LEVEL WORK BY GRADUATES

OW240800 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar 83 (XINHUA) -- In 1983 270,000 students will graduate from full-time institutions of higher learning throughout the country and take up jobs before summer vacation. The Ministry of Education and the CYL Central Committee recently issued a joint circular calling on schools in all parts of the country to strengthen ideological and political education among graduates and mobilize them to go to the grassroots level, the production frontline and where the motherland needs them to actively take part in socialist modernization.

The circular says: After graduation, college students should go first to the grassroots level to work and temper themselves -- this is an important way for the party and state to train and bring up the ranks of intellectuals who have both professional knowledge and practical experience and who are both Red and expert. We believe that the overwhelming majority of the graduates can clearly understand the situation, see the orientation, take the interests of the whole into consideration, overcome difficulties and consciously accept state assignments. It should also be pointed out, however, that a small number of graduates are not mentally prepared for this. Some seek ease and comfort, are reluctant to leave the cities, and are unwilling to go to the grassroots level or work in areas where conditions are hard. Some, in pursuit of comfortable working conditions and living environments, are willing to give up their own specialties. This way of thinking not only seriously affects the reasonable assignments of graduates to bring into full play their professional knowledge, but is also extremely detrimental to the four modernizations drive.

The circular calls for vigorous efforts to conduct education among the graduates on the ideal future, the situation, tasks, hard struggle and plain living with the

spirit of the 12th party congress as the guide in conjunction with implementing the guidelines of the 11th CYL Congress and with communist ideology as the focus. At the same time it is necessary to properly combine lessons on Marxist theories, communist ideology and moral character with the ideological and political education of the graduates, pay attention to resolving some confused ideas among the graduates in their world outlook, their outlook on life and their concept of happiness and hardship and fundamentally raise their ideological consciousness. It is necessary to properly combine the building of a socialist spiritual civilization with the ideological and political education of the graduates; develop in depth the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" movement and guide the students to learn from Lei Feng, from Zhang Hua, who represents outstanding college students, and from the outstanding CYL member Zhang Haidi; follow the example of the heroes; dedicate all their knowledge and energies to the party and the people; and be models in building a socialist spiritual civilization. It is necessary to make the graduates clearly understand the excellent situation of the four modernizations drive in our country, clearly see their heavy historical responsibilities, correctly handle the relationship between the interests of the state and their personal interests, foster firm devotion to work and a sense of responsibility as masters, translate into concrete actions the slogan "Aspire to see all the country, make a start by hard work, dedicate oneself to the four modernizations drive and make China prosperous and strong"; and actively plunge themselves into the great cause of socialist modernization.

The circular also calls on party and CYL members to play an exemplary and leading role in graduation assignments. It hopes that parents of graduates will take the initiative to cooperate with schools and jointly do a good job of ideological work among graduates. Cadres at all levels should carry forward the party's fine traditions and style and positively educate and support their own children to accept state assignments.

JINGJI RIBAO ON BENEFITS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS

HK230537 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Xue Muqiao [5641 2550 2890]: "Issue of Government Bonds Benefits the Nation as Well as the People"]

[Text] At present, all countries of the world, whether developed or developing, have borrowed money both at home and abroad. U.S. borrowing has already exceeded \$1,300 billion, while that of Japan has also reached 70,000 billion yen (more than \$300 billion). The bonds issued by these two countries every year to make up their financial deficits constitute one-third of their financial budget. However, domestic and foreign borrowing differs in essence as countries vary. Many countries borrow money in order to make up their financial deficits and some of them have been in an inextricable predicament because of overborrowing. In issuing government bonds, we are primarily aiming at utilizing foreign investment for our economic construction. The number of bonds issued by us is very limited. Our historical experience has proved that this practice conforms to the all-round long-term interests of our country.

In 1950, because of the rapid progress of the liberation war in the previous year, our financial expenditure rose sharply and we issued an excessive amount of currency. This sent up the price of goods in our market. The central authorities decided on a series of measures to centralize the management of finance and economy and strike a financial balance. At the same time, they decided to issue people's victory bonds, the value of which were linked to the price index of certain commodities. As a result, a few months later, the prices of goods were stabilized and the issue of those bonds promoted the work of bringing a turn for the better to our financial and economic situation during the initial period after the liberation. In 1953, our country entered a period of large-scale economic construction.

In order to raise funds, from 1954 to 1958 we continued to issue state economic construction bonds totaling 3.55 billion yuan. Moreover, we borrowed more than \$5 billion in foreign loans. The total amount of both domestic and foreign borrowing constituted 11 percent of the investment in capital construction at that time. During the past 2 years, in order to achieve a basic balance in our country's financial revenue and expenditure, a balance of credit and a basic stability in the prices of goods and in order to support the construction of some key state projects, each year we issued 4 billion yuan in government bonds. Good results have also been achieved by doing this. In the present situation, whereby our people's livelihood has been improved daily and our enterprises have seen an increase in the amount of funds at their disposal, the state has decided to issue 4 billion yuan of government bonds this year also. (The amount of the issue is roughly equal to 4 percent of this year's budgeted financial revenue.) This issue is imperative for speeding up the construction of the key projects, the coordination of the proportional relationships in our national economy, and the realization of the magnificent strategic goal of quadrupling in 20 years is where the greatest interests of all the people in our country lie. When our country becomes prosperous, we will have a greater ability to improve our people's livelihood. From this we can see that the issue of government bonds conforms to the interests of the broad masses of people and is a good practice that benefits both the nation and the people.

NUMBER OF RURAL, URBAN FAIRS INCREASING

0W231231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Urban and rural fairs, also known as peasant markets, are expanding fast and have become an important means to stimulate commodity circulation.

By the end of 1982, the number of urban and rural fairs totalled 44,775 -- 1,762 more than the previous year -- according to statistics released by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

The volume of transactions at the markets increased by five billion yuan a year between 1979 and 1981, and in 1982 it reached 32.8 billion yuan, 4.1 billion yuan more than in 1981. The transactions were 28.7 billion yuan at the rural fairs and 4.1 billion yuan at the urban fairs.

At rural fairs, the prices rose 4.28 percent last year on the average while in urban fairs, a 0.98 percent drop was reported.

The vegetable supply at urban fairs accounted for 16.62 percent of the total handled by state-run groceries, compared to 9.78 percent in 1981. Between 25 and 40 percent of the beef, mutton and poultry consumed by urban population came from such markets, the administration said. Some urban fairs not only sell farm and sideline produce but also manufactured goods and handicraft articles.

Many have become centers for rural economic activities, and some are likely to develop into new townships in not a too distant future, the officials of the administration remarked. This is the result of the present economic reform, which allows the existence of all forms of economy -- state-owned, collective and individual -- multiple circulation channels and various forms of management, the administration said. In addition, households branching out into diversified occupations have stimulated commodity circulation and enriched the urban and rural markets. And the relaxation of the policy on long-distance traffic in goods helped expand exchange of both farm and industrial goods between town and country and between different regions.

JIANGSU CPC COMMITTEE ISSUES RURAL WORK CIRCULAR

OW240553 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee issued an important circular 10 March on the planning and strengthening of rural work. The circular says that a general arrangement of various rural work must be made as our province has just adopted the new system of placing counties under city jurisdiction and the busy spring farming season has begun. In the circular the provincial party committee outlines its plans and demands for the work in six categories: namely, study, rural reform, production, application of agricultural science and technology, ideological and political work, and improvement and strengthening of the party's leadership over rural work.

The circular says: Party and government leaders at all levels and all those engaged in rural work must integrate study of the documents of the 12th party congress with the study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech "The Four Modernizations and the Issue of Reform" and with the study of the documents on rural work issued by the Central Committee this year. These documents must be studied over and over so that their guidelines will be understood and integrated with realities and used as a basis for planning and improving the work of all localities and departments. All departments in charge of rural work and all related financial, banking and commercial departments must map out study methods and measures in accordance with the nature of their operations.

The circular says that rural reform must be carried out in a firm and orderly manner. It says: The emphasis of reform must continue to be placed on stabilizing and perfecting the system of linking contracts to output; on developing industrial and sideline production, commercial work and transport services; on honoring the terms stipulated in all contracts; and on summing up the experience of drawing up two types of contracts and establishing two types of households for specialized production so that the work in this regard can be further improved. Where feasible, the masses should be guided in integrating their operations. In accordance with the provincial party committee's planning, experimental projects of separating government administration and commune management and restructuring supply and marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives must be carried out on a wider scale in a planned and well-guided manner. Experimental projects must be organized and guided meticulously by party and government leaders at all levels and by the departments that takes charge of the task. They must pay attention to summing up experience and gradually spreading the experience from a few selected units to all areas.

The circular demands that spring farming be promptly organized. The provincial party committee stresses in the circular: 1983 is the first year of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction, and efforts must be made to make this year's agricultural production more successful than last year's. Spring farming must be promptly carried out in a firm and down-to-earth manner. The principle of "never slackening grain production and actively promoting economic diversification" must be firmly adhered to, and the area for grain production must be stabilized. Under the premise of doing a good job in grain production, more avenues for economic diversification should be opened. In light of the new situation under which contractors in vast rural areas are primarily individual households, various types of contracts should be drawn up and carried out. Preproduction services must be expanded. Peasants should be assisted in exchanging seeds, stocking fertilizer, repairing farm machinery, raising production funds and acquiring technical guidance.

Certain families with material difficulties must be assisted in solving their problems so that agricultural and sideline production will both increase. Currently, particular attention must be directed toward managing summer-ripening crops, completing unfinished water conservancy projects started last winter and this spring, dredging ditches, applying additional manure to crops, preventing disease, removing weeds and carrying out other measures of field management. While activities of the second "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" are underway, everyone throughout the province must be promptly organized to plant trees on an obligatory basis. Types of trees to be planted must be determined by local conditions in accordance with the principle that trees should be planted in areas where they will grow. Provincial, municipal and county authorities concerned must map out afforestation plans, step up the cultivation of saplings and be prepared for large-scaled afforestation of metasequoia, paulownia and other trees in the next few years.

The provincial party committee also calls for greater attention on reforming agricultural production techniques and intensifying ideological and political work in rural areas. It also emphasizes that the party's leadership over rural work must be strengthened. It says: While placing counties under city jurisdiction, all localities must pay attention to ensuring the continuity and stability of rural work, which must be strengthened and not weakened, and to maintaining economic coordination relations among rural units. Since this year's late spring period is short and agricultural production is highly seasonal, various rural departments that take charge of agricultural production must divert their efforts toward organizing spring production while enforcing rural reform. They must arrange various rural work around rural reform and spring farming, which are the central tasks. To achieve new progress in rural work and do a still better job in promoting agricultural production and carrying out rural reform this year, leaders must go to grassroot units to study the new situation, give specific guidance and help solve practical problems in accordance with the actual situation.

JIANGXI CPC COMMITTEE READJUSTS LEADING BODY

OW240857 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 24 Mar 83

[By reporter Xiong Dianda]

[Text] Nanchang, 24 Mar (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee's leading body has been readjusted. The new Standing Committee of the provincial party committee is composed of 11 members. Bai Dongqai is first secretary [di yi shu ji 4574 0001 2579 6068] of the provincial party committee; Xu Qin and Zhao Zengyi [6392 1073 4135] are secretaries [shu ji 2579 6068]; and Wang Shufeng [3769 2579 2800] is deputy secretary [fu shu ji 0479 2579 6068], members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee also includes Xin Junjie, Zhao Zhijian, Wang Zhaorong, Ni Xiance [0242 3759 4595] Bai Yongchun [4101 3057 2504], Qiu Dean [5941 1795 1344] and Qian Jiaming [6929 1367 6900].

The number of members of the new Standing Committee of the provincial party committee have been reduced from 15 to 11. The number of secretaries and deputy secretaries have been reduced from the previous nine to four now. The average age of the Standing Committee members is 55.6, a drop of 8.2 years from what it was before. Among the new leading group, five have a college-level education and have held technical positions. Zhao Zhijian and Ni Xiance are engineers; Bai Yongchun is an associate professor; Qiu Dean is a senior agronomist; and Qian Jiaming is an economist.

SHANDONG DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S RURAL ECONOMY REPORT

SK240321 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] In his report on questions concerning our province's present rural economic policies made on 27 February at the 20th session of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Li Zhen, deputy governor of the province, pointed out the necessity of continually implementing the party's economic policies for rural areas, further developing the excellent rural situation and vigorously creating a new situation in agricultural production.

Comrade Li Zhen's report is divided into four parts. In the part concerning the road of agricultural development, he said the party Central Committee called for gradually carrying out reforms of agricultural economic structure, system and technology in line with our country's reality so as to create a road of socialist agriculture imbued with a Chinese characteristic. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our province has reorganized the agricultural structure in accordance with the guidelines of the party Central Committee's instructions. Practices in the past few years have proven that this reorganization is essential and accurate, and noticeable economic results have been achieved. Relatively great increases have been made in the output of cotton, peanuts and grain, in diversified undertakings and in per capita income of commune members, some of which has increased by 100 percent or more. As a result, the past situation of all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. In view of present problems, he proposed that agricultural economic structure reform be carried out in an all-round and penetrating manner. That is, vigorously to develop grain production; actively to develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery and diversified undertakings, and to promote the agricultural sideline produce processing industry as soon as possible. He said: 1982 is a year of crucial importance for achieving the Sixth 5-Year Plan as well as the first year when the 12th party congress called for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Therefore, it is of great importance to achieve success in this year's production. We should be determined to fulfill or overfulfill this year's plan for agricultural production. Grain output is planned at 48 billion jin, but efforts should be made to top 50 billion jin. Cotton output is planned at 16 million to 18 million dan, but efforts should be made to top 20 million dan. Peanut output is planned at 29 million dan, but efforts should be made to 30 million dan. Total income from diversified undertakings is projected to increase 2 billion yuan on the basis of 14.5 billion yuan in 1982.

With regard to the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output and to the cooperative economy, Comrade Li Zhen pointed out: At present, the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output has been introduced in most areas of the province and this system is being introduced in the spheres of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery, industry, commerce and science and technology. Generally speaking, the agricultural production responsibility system has developed in a normal and sound manner in our province. Now there will be no great change in this respect, and a period of stabilizing has come. Our task is continually to improve and consolidate this system on the basis of stabilization. He said: The key to improving the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output is that through contract methods, relations between unified and separate management should be handled well. Among contracted households or groups, unified and separate management should be conducted in line with their practical situations.

The contracted system should be refined into a form of production responsibility contracted by a household or group under unified or separate management, or a combination of both. In the course of improving the responsibility system in production, efforts should be made to readjust the financial work of production teams, to support poor and difficult households vigorously, to establish and improve the system of personal responsibility for cadres and rationally to solve problems in giving remuneration to cadres.

He said: Along with the development of diversified undertakings and introduction of the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output, a large number of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation have come to the fore. This is a new situation. These households consume fewer investments, yield more profits and their products can be easily marketed, so they become rich more quickly. Seeing that these households become prosperous, some people envy their prosperity and thus tear up contracts signed with them. This is wrong. We should actively support the development of such households and correct all erroneous practices that adversely affect development of these households. He said: Along with the development of the household contracting system and emergence of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation, a social trade serving the work before and after production is needed. As a result, companies on farmland irrigation, technical services, seeds, plant protection, feed, as well as companies serving the production and marketing of diversified undertakings have been established in many parts of the province. Through these combined service trades the economic activities of peasant households or contracted groups have been linked with big state-owned socialist industries, transport services, commerce, farms and scientific research institutes, leading to close economic ties. Meanwhile, such economic ties have helped to strengthen planned guidance over the peasants' main economic activities and to bring them more effectively within the orbit of state planning. From now on we should give proper guidance according to circumstances and vigorously develop various forms of social service combinations. Under the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, substitution of workers should be encouraged. People who have lost their labor capability and whose labor force is insufficient should be allowed to invite other casual laborers in order to support their livelihood. Cooperative economic units should be allowed to employ seasonal workers, professional workers and technical workers. Households engaging in individual industry and commerce in rural areas and experts of breeding and cropping industries should be permitted to employ one or two helpers. People who have professional skills are allowed to train three to five apprentices. Peasants are allowed to purchase -- individually or in cooperation with other households -- large and medium-sized farm machinery and vehicles to engage in production and transportation.

Speaking of the question of rural commodities circulation, Comrade Li Zhen said: We are now entering a period in which socialist commodity production is developing greatly in both urban and rural areas. To enliven commodity circulation and promote the development of commodity production, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of taking planned economy as the dominant factor, with the market mechanism as a supplement, to readjust policies on purchasing and marketing work, to reform the system of state-run commerce, go all out to develop cooperative commerce and develop individual commerce in a proper manner. With state-run commerce as the leading factor, diverse forms of commercial economy should be allowed. It is necessary to eliminate barriers between town and country and between departments or regions so as to open more circulation channels.

In light of our province's situation, in the future we should give prominence to work in the following aspects: first, relaxing restrictions for the policy on purchasing and marketing agricultural and sideline products. After state-assigned targets are fulfilled, surplus agricultural and sideline products, except for cotton, are allowed to be put on the market. Purchasing and marketing of such surplus agricultural and sideline products can be operated by collective and individual commercial units, agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes and commune- and brigade-run enterprises. Such products can be purchased and marketed on negotiated prices in line with quotations on the market.

Second, going all out to develop cooperative commerce and developing individual commerce in a proper manner. Peasants are allowed to transport and sell their products to distant places individually or in partnership. Third, accelerating reform of the system of supply and marketing cooperatives. In the first half of this year, all prefectures should select one or two counties to carry out reforms on a trial basis. In the second half of this year, reform should be carried out in batches. Fourth, introducing a responsibility system which centers on contracting, takes account of the interests of the state, collectives and individuals and links material benefits with the labor achievements of workers and staff members.

In the final part on the transformation of agricultural technology, Comrade Li Zhen said: The key to the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. Vigorous economic development must be based on progress in science and technology. Over the past few years, as the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output has spread in rural areas, our province's scientific and technical work serving agriculture has taken on new aspects. The peasants' initiative in studying and applying science in rising to unprecedented heights and the tremendous role of science and technology in serving production has been manifested more clearly. In the future we should make cadres at all levels further understand the role and position of agricultural science and technology in achieving the modernization of agriculture and make great efforts to strengthen agricultural science and technology and agricultural educational work. To this end we must, first, establish and improve the system of agricultural science and technology. The forces of agricultural scientific research, popularization of technology and educational training should be organized to form a system in which the division of work is rational and their work is consistent and well coordinated. Peasant households should be encouraged to set examples and take the lead in applying science and technology and to provide effective services for rural construction. Second, continued efforts should be made to reform the structure of rural education. Most regular senior middle schools in counties should be changed to vocational schools of various kinds. The remaining regular senior middle schools should add courses on basic specialities in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and mechanical and electrical industries. Third, the policy towards intellectuals should be further implemented. Scientific and technical personnel should be cared for and protected and also be boldly employed and promoted. We should give full play to their role and warmly support their work. Intellectuals and agricultural technical personnel should be encouraged to go to rural areas and to the forefront of production. Comrade Li Zhen stressed in conclusion: All government departments should attend to their own work in line with the spirit of reforms and further foster the idea of serving the people, grassroots units and production so as to make their ideology, work style and jobs suit the demands of new situations and should contribute to fulfilling the magnificent quadrupling objective.

TIE YING LEADS ZHEJIANG CONGRESS MEETING

0W240510 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] The 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress was held in Hangzhou. The meeting took 2 days and ended on 23 March.

Tie Ying, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Vice Chairman Liu Dan reported on the guidelines of the 26th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. Vice Chairman Yu Jiyi reported on the election of deputies to the sixth provincial People's Congress. Yu Jiyi said: At present, most of cities and counties have elected deputies to the sixth provincial People's Congress. In the elections, the principle of overall consideration and all-round arrangement has been followed, and the deputies elected are rather widely representative. Attention was also paid to the requirements of the four modernizations. The number of intellectuals among deputies has increased substantially. The educational levels of deputies has increased substantially. The educational levels of deputies have been raised somewhat. Most of them are younger. A certain proportion of them are models and advanced people on various fronts. On the whole, the election of deputies to the sixth provincial People's Congress has been successful. The meeting also heard a report by Comrade (Zhang Bingcai) on the progress of the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month movement in the province. (Zhang Bingcai) said: In the past 20 days or so, the Civility and Courtesy Month movement has developed extensively in urban and rural areas throughout the province. The localities have launched extensive activities to learn from Lei Feng and the advanced, an emulation drive in improving service quality among 100 units in 9 cities, and a widespread movement to plant trees and clean and beautify the environment with an emphasis on tree-planting. The results are very good. It is necessary further to strengthen leadership, firmly grasp ideological education -- which is the central link -- pay attention to summing up and popularizing advanced experiences, make the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" movement a continuing and institutionalized activity and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in standards of social conduct as quickly as possible. The meeting examined and approved the namelist of the Credentials Committee of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress and personnel appointments and removals. Vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Li Lanyan, Zhu Zuxiang and Xing Zitao also attended the meeting. Responsible persons of departments of the provincial people's government concerned, the provincial procurate and the provincial court attended the meeting as observers.

New CPC Leading Body Formed

0W241021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0710 GMT 24 Mar 83

[By reporter Wu Keqiang]

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee has formed a new leading body in the course of structural reform. Wang Fang is secretary [shu ji 2579 6068] of the provincial party committee; Xue Ju, Chen Fawen [7115 3127 2429] and Wu Minda [0702 2404 6671] are deputy secretaries [fu shu ji 0479 2579 6068]. In addition to the above-mentioned four persons, the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee also includes Yuan Fanglie, Zhang Zhaowan [1728 0340 8001], Luo Qingtao [5012 2532 3447], Luo Dong [5012 2639], Shen Guifang [3088 2710 5364] (female), Zhang Xiufu [1728 4423 1133] and Li Dexin [0632 1795 7451] as members. The new leading body of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee was democratically recommended, repeatedly deliberated and studied, and then examined and approved by the CPC Central Committee. The number of members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee has been reduced by seven. The average age of the Standing Committee members is 56, or 5 years younger than before. Among the Standing Committee members, four have a college-level education, three more than before. Deputy Secretary Wu Minda, 54, is an associate professor and formerly served as director of the general experimental factory of Zhejiang University. Luo Dong, 50, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee in charge of propaganda work, was formerly deputy director of the Marxism-Leninism teaching and research section of Zhejiang University. Shen Guifang, 51, Standing Committee member and deputy director of the Organization Department of the provincial party committee, was formerly a lecturer and deputy director of the biology department of Hangzhou University.

GUANGZHOU CITY PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONVENES

HK240257 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 83 p 1

[Report: "The Third Session of the Seventh Guangzhou City People's Congress Opens: Mayor Liang Lingguang Delivers 'Government Work Report' at the Session"]

[Text] Yesterday morning the Third Session of the Seventh Guangzhou City People's Congress solemnly opened in the provincial government's auditorium. A total of 614 people's deputies from all fronts throughout the city will discuss and approve the government work report delivered by Mayor Liang Lingguang and will approve resolutions on convening a new People's Congress before the due date and on the election of people's deputies who will attend the sixth city People's Congress.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Fan Hua, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the city People's Congress Standing Committee. All members of the city CPPCC Commission whose third session is under way and responsible comrades of city departments and bureaus also attended the meeting as observers. Responsible comrades and advisory groups to the city CPC Committees were also invited to the meeting.

Mayor Liang Lingguang delivered the government work report on behalf of the city People's Government to the congress. His report includes two major parts: 1) basic work conditions in the last 2 years; and 2) major tasks for 1983.

In the first part of the report, Comrade Liang Lingguang listed a great number of facts to prove that in the last 2 years our city resolutely implemented the line, principles and policies laid down by the party central leadership and the State Council and achieved great success in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Through the initial readjustment of the national economy, ratios between various economic sectors have gradually become coordinated. Industrial production has increased steadily; agricultural production has seen an all-round upsurge; foreign economic activities continue to develop; markets are prosperous and thriving, urban construction has been further strengthened; the people's livelihood has been further improved; educational, scientific and cultural undertakings have all developed; urban sanitary conditions and the appearance of the city have been noticeably changed; social security, public order and social moral standards have all continuously changed for the better. A good situation prevails on all fronts. Comrade Liang Lingguang pointed out: Achievements in our city in the last 2 years did not come easily. They are derived from the correct leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Government and the city CPC Committee and from efforts of all governments and units to implement the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee under the supervision of the city People's Congress and to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideology, adhere to the four basic principles, readjust the national economy, carry out initial reforms and relax policies to enliven the economy. The result also comes from the joint efforts of all people throughout the city, all democratic parties and people's organizations. Comrade Liang Lingguang represented the city people's government in expressing its gratitude to people throughout the city, the vast number of cadres and all democratic parties and people's organizations.

In the second part of the report, Comrade Liang Lingguang emphasized that in the new year it is necessary resolutely to implement the line, principles and policies laid down by the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, resolutely implement the spirit of the 5th provincial CPC congress and the work requirements for this year set forth by the city CPC Committee at its 3d session. He pointed out: A series of reforms are necessary for the four modernizations. Without reform it is impossible to realize the four modernizations. Comrades on all fronts and, especially, leading cadres at all levels, must fully realize the importance and urgency of reform and should be promoters of reform. They should take steps to smash those old conventions, practices and old styles of work which have become stereotyped and have blocked our way ahead. They should study new affairs, solve new problems, sum up new experiences and establish new regulations. The improvement of economic results should be put in the primary position in economic work. The relationship between growth rates and economic benefits should be properly handled; so should the relationship between the extensive development of reproduction and the intensive improvement of reproduction capacity. Guangzhou's role as a key coastal city must be brought into full play. The base for development should be set on the existing foundation and reliance should be put on scientific and technological progress, on the improvement of management and on the tapping of potential, technical innovation and transformation. When striving for a higher growth rate, good economic results must first be guaranteed. Comrade Liang Lingguang put forward the key points in this year's work as follows: 1) resolutely carry out reforms in a methodical and orderly way under the leadership of the higher authorities; 2) earnestly handle enterprise reorganization and all-round restructuring, speed up technical transformation, and promote the steady growth of industry; 3) stabilize, improve and perfect the contract responsibility system in agriculture and promote the all-round development of agriculture; 4) continue to implement the open-door policy and actively develop foreign economic activities; 5) make efforts to improve our commercial, financial and monetary work which should be oriented to production, strive to make markets prosperous and keep prices basically stable; 6) strictly control the size of investment in fixed assets, continue to strengthen urban construction and do a good job in building public facilities; 7) energetically develop educational, scientific, cultural, public health and sports undertakings, fully mobilize intellectuals' enthusiasm and creativity; 8) strictly control the growth of population, continue to settle properly people's employment problems and readjust workers' wages reasonably; 9) carry out the activities of "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" in a thorough way, energetically build socialist spiritual civilization; and 10) carry forward socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system.

At yesterday's opening session, Cao Yunping, director of the City Planning Commission, delivered a written report on the 1983 Guangzhou City plan for national economic and social development and He Zaohai, director of the city Financial Bureau, delivered a written report on the city government's 1982 final accounts and 1983 financial budget.

HUBEI CPC COMMITTEE READJUSTS LEADING BODY

OW240829 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 24 Mar 83

[By reporter Ye Zijian]

[Text] Wuhan, 24 Mar (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee's leading body has been readjusted.

The new leading body of the provincial party committee has moved one step forward toward becoming more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, especially toward becoming younger in average age. Guan Guangfu [7070 1639 1381], secretary in overall charge of the work of the provincial party committee [zhu chi sheng wei quan mian gong zuo de shu ji 0031 2170 4164 1201 0356 7240 1562 0155 4104 2579 6068], is now 52 years old. The youngest deputy secretary [fu shu ji 0479 2579 6068] Qian Yunlu [6929 6663 6922] is now 39 years old. The masses of cadres in Hubei Province reflect that the newly readjusted leading body has handled cooperation between old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old rather well.

The readjusted Standing Committee of the Hubei provincial party committee is composed of 13 members. Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo [3769 0356 0948], Huang Zhizhen and Shen Yinluo [3088 0936 3157] are secretaries [shu ji 2579 6068]; Wang Qun and Qian Yunlu are deputy secretaries [fu shu ji 0479 2579 6068]; and Han Ningfu, Chu Chuanya [5969 0278 4416], Tian Ying [3944 5391], Li Jun, Wang Ruiseng [3769 3843 3932], Li Haizhong [2621 3189 1813] and Liu Qizhi [0491 1142 1807] are members of the Standing Committee. The average age of the provincial party committee's secretaries and deputy secretaries is 56.5, a drop of 8 years from what it was before. Among the four new secretaries and Standing Committee members, three have a college-level education. Guan Guangfu was formerly manager of the Hubei branch of the People's Bank of China, and he knows economic construction theories and is familiar with economic work. Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu is a graduate of Hubei University and formerly served as secretary of the Hubei Provincial CYL Committee. Several veteran comrades in the leading body of the provincial party committee, who have rich revolutionary experience, indicated that they would sincerely and wholeheartedly support the new comrades and work together with them.

LIU JIE SPEAKS ON HENAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

HK240236 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Summary] The Henan Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial discipline inspection work conference from 17 to 21 March. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie, Central Discipline Inspection Commission Deputy Secretary General Li Zhimin, and provincial CPC Committee Discipline Inspection Preparatory Group Director (Lin Xiao) attended the conference. Comrade Liu Jie made an important speech entitled: Bringing About a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Work Style as Quickly as Possible Is a Major Task for the Party.

The meeting implemented the spirit of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and studied the important speeches of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping on reform issues. (Lin Xiao) delivered a report.

The meeting held that discipline inspection work must be closely centered on reform and the four modernizations. It is necessary to focus on the following tasks this year:

"1. Put upholding the party's political discipline in the first place, seriously review implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and ensure the smooth progress of all reforms and economic construction work.

"2. Strengthen education in party spirit, work style and discipline for party members and make ideological preparations for all-round party rectification. Discipline inspection organs at all levels must, under the unified leadership of the party committees, coordinate with the organization and propaganda departments and step up education in communism and in party spirit, work style and discipline for party members, with the new party constitution as the main content.

"3. Continue to get a good grasp of hitting at serious economic crime.

"4. Vigorously track down on a number of unhealthy practices that seriously endanger the interests of the state and people. In light of actual conditions in the province, it is necessary vigorously to grasp upholding the party's political discipline and tackle unhealthy practices and violations of law and discipline that occur in the course of reform. These problems must be grasped wherever they occur. It is necessary to spend concentrated periods of time solving problems in house allocation and construction, the illegal transfer of household registration from agricultural to non-agricultural, and unhealthy practices in the economic field.

"5. Help party committees to eliminate weakness and laxity in leadership work. Discipline inspection organs at all levels must carry out their duties strictly and fully play their supervisory role over the party's leading cadres, within the framework of the party constitution's provisions."

In his speech Comrade Liu Jie stressed: "The most fundamental thing in correcting the party work style is to strengthen the party spirit of party members. If the party spirit is strong, the party work style will be good, otherwise, it will not be. All unhealthy practices and violations of law and discipline are caused by impurity of party members' party spirit. So we say that the most fundamental issue in correcting party work style is to conduct education in party spirit."

Comrade Liu Jie said: "It is essential to step up supervision and inspection of a few people who, in the course of reform, are slack in work, fail to perform their duties, seize the chance to cause ideological confusion, carry out nonorganizational activities and seize public property. Such cases must be severely dealt with so as to ensure the smooth progress of production, work and reform."

Comrade Liu Jie said: "We must guard against relaxing the struggle against serious economic crime, strengthen the case-handling force, and tackle this work really well."

BRIEFS

HENAN BANK DIRECTORS' MEETING -- The recent Henan provincial meeting of the directors of all branch banks of the People's Bank decided that in 1983, the system of People's Bank throughout the province should seriously do well in reforming the system of credit funds management as well as the system of bank management. The meeting also decided that the work of opening accounts with banks should be facilitated and collective or individual industrial and commercial undertakings can open accounts with banks.
[Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 83 HK]

SICHUAN PROVINCIAL ORGANS UNDERGO RESTRUCTURING

0W232222 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 23 Mar 83

[By reporter Wang Wenjun]

[Text] Chengdu, 23 Mar (XINHUA) -- The work of restructuring and readjusting the leading bodies of the provincial-level organs in Sichuan Province has been basically concluded. Recently the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government summarized their principal experiences on how to smoothly carry out this work. These experiences are as follows:

-- Veteran comrades took the lead in withdrawing from the frontline and supporting younger comrades to assume leading posts. At the mobilization meeting for restructuring provincial-level organs held last year in November, principal responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Tan Qilong and Lu Dadong took the lead in indicating that they would stay at the second line to become advisers. After the meeting, more than 100 leading cadres in various departments and bureaus also indicated that they would withdraw to the rear, while actively selecting and recommending those who were competent to replace them. In mid-January this year some comrades who were adopting a wait-and-see attitude read the report submitted to the central authorities by Tan Qilong and Lu Dadong on their intention to stay at the second line. They were profoundly educated. They, too, expressed their willingness to stay at the second line.

-- Work out correct principles with regard to restructuring and implement them to the letter. Before the process of restructuring began, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government realistically put forward the following principles: Restructuring must be conducive to reforming the whole economic system in the future. Efforts must be made to strengthen centralization and unification. Organs that are redundant must be disbanded, while those doing similar work must be merged. The establishment of organs and personnel assignments must be conducive to raising work efficiency. The administrative departments and companies composed of enterprises must gradually achieve the goal of reasonably dividing up the work. Units that are capable of carrying out economic activities independently should be transformed into economic entities step by step. Efforts must be made to strengthen administrative departments in a comprehensive way. The commissions and general offices of the provincial government will no longer be regarded as an administrative level in order to grant the various departments, bureaus and enterprises greater power. Leading cadres in various departments and bureaus should be under 60 years of age, and only 1 to 3 persons in a department or bureau may hold more than one job. People who fall into the following categories should never be admitted into the leading body: the "three types of people" [followers of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing group who assumed high positions during the Cultural Revolution; people with strong factional ideas; and those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting during the Cultural Revolution]; those who are opposed to the line laid down by the party Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; and those who have seriously violated the law and discipline in the economic sphere and other fields.

After these principles were made public, the party and government leading comrades in the province have resolutely implemented them. They refused to approve any person on the list of candidates recommended by various departments and bureaus for leading posts if this person failed to meet the age or education standards. In readjusting the leading bodies of various departments and bureaus, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government also paid particular attention to solving problems caused by "crowds" or factions which were formed in the past for one reason or another. They sternly criticized and educated a few cadres who utilized the opportunity in readjusting the leading bodies to form "crowds," establish illicit relations with others or carry out unhealthy practices.

-- Persistently follow the mass line and adopt the method of "three ups and three downs" [san shang san xia 0005 0006 0005 0007]. The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government gave full play to democracy and extensively solicited the views of the cadres and the masses. While turning the correct ideas into concentrated and systematic ideas, they once again brought the list of candidates formally recommended by various departments and bureaus to the cadres and masses and solicited their opinions. When the masses showed objections to a few candidates, the party and government leaders in the province respected the opinions of the masses and conducted investigations. So long as the masses' opinions were correct they would accept their opinions.

-- Carry out ideological work penetratingly and meticulously. The provincial CPC Committee armed the cadres with the guidelines laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress and helped them realize the importance and pressing need for restructuring so that they would deal with this round of reforms while taking into consideration the party's basic interests. However, they did meticulous ideological work on handling personnel issues.

By holding small forums or individual interviews, leading comrades in the province party and government listened to the opinions of the original 512 leading cadres of various departments and bureaus. They paid particular attention to the opinions of those veteran comrades who would soon retire to stay at the second line -- opinions with regard to the list of candidates for leading posts in one's own unit as well as various personnel problems. Some of the veteran comrades requested to see a particular leading cadre. Their requests were usually approved. Leading comrades in the province party and government also patiently used the method of persuasion and education to convince those comrades who failed to straighten out their thinking and who showed reluctance to retire or approve the merger of their own unit with others. Leading comrades in the province party and government seriously criticized those whose individualistic thinking was extremely serious and who openly demanded that they be given official posts.

-- Veteran comrades who stayed at the second line or retired were fully respected politically and their well being was well taken care of. A saying prevailed that "The tea remains warm, even though the man has left." When the principal leading members of the provincial CPC Committee were faced with major problems after restructuring, they often took the initiative to consult with Tan Qilong, Lu Dadong and other veteran comrades.

-- Establish two separate leading groups -- one for restructuring and one for production. In the course of restructuring full attention was paid to rapidly strengthening the power, coal, metallurgical and other departments that affected overall production. It was for this reason that production was unaffected by the process of restructuring. Production actually rose.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN BUS, TRUCK PLANT -- Kunming, 19 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Yunnan motor vehicle plant in Southwest China will be the first in China to specialize in producing buses and trucks for use on plateaus, provincial authorities said today. Two-thirds of China's land territory -- 9.6 million square kilometers -- are covered by plateaus, mountains and hills. The plant plans to produce this year prototypes of buses and trucks of the "Dongfeng" brand with loading capacities ranging from 5 to 12 tons. Commercial production will begin in 1985. "Dongfeng" vehicles are products of China's No. 2 motor vehicle plant in Hubei Province, the first designed and produced by China. It is the mainstay of the Dongfeng Associated Motor Vehicle Company, of which the Yunnan plant is a part. Revamping of the Yunnan motor vehicle plant will be undertaken by the plant and the company. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1425 GMT 19 Mar 83 OW]

CHEN XITONG ELECTED NEW MAYOR OF BEIJING

OW240310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- Chen Xitong, 53, secretary of the municipal Communist Party and a native of Sichuan Province, was today elected mayor of Beijing. He succeeds Jiao Ruoyu. The election took place at the first session of the 8th Beijing Municipal People's Congress, which closed today at the Great Hall of the People.

At the session, the number of vice-mayors elected was reduced from 13 to 6, and the average age has dropped from 65 to 57.

Former Vice-Mayor Zhao Pengfei was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal People Congress. Former Mayor Jiao Ruoyu remains secretary of the Beijing Municipal party committee and chairman of the CPC Beijing Municipal Discipline Inspection Committee.

The new mayor once served as deputy head of a police substation, deputy director of a rural people's commune, secretary of a suburban county party committee, vice-mayor of Beijing and secretary to Liu Ren, the late second secretary of the Beijing Municipal party committee.

Pledges Efficient Government

OW240312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- "I will do my best to make the municipal government highly efficient," says Beijing's new Mayor Chen Xitong, who was just elected at the first session of the 9-day municipal People's Congress, which closed here today. Beijing has a population of over nine million.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, the 53-year-old Sichuan Province native said, "The responsibility system will be introduced to all enterprises and institutions to mobilize the enthusiasm of the citizens and raise work efficiency with less investment." He has served in Beijing for 33 years and has risen step by step from a grass-roots level civil servant to the mayoralty.

The newly-elected mayor, now secretary of the municipal party committee and a former vice mayor said, "Promises must be kept and action must be resolute." With heavy native accent Chen Xitong said that the responsibility system has proved successful in rural areas of the city and experimental reformation has started in both industry and commerce. Following his election, Chen Xitong said "Achievements have been made in implementing the instructions given three years ago by the Secretariat of the party Central Committee on turning Beijing into a model city, but there remains a lot of work to do in these respects." Speaking of difficulties in city construction, Chen Xitong referred to the supply shortage of water, electricity and gas, which, he said, resulted in the fact that some new buildings are unable to be used for quite a long time after their completion. "I am confident of building well-developed facilities for the supply of water, electricity and gas within a few years, and to control environmental pollution in a step by step fashion," the mayor said.

Shi Ling, magistrate of Changping County, who had worked with Chen Xitong for many years, told XINHUA that the new mayor "is eager to learn, full of vigor, amiable and easy to approach, and capable to help people solve problems. He delves deeply into the realities of life and is a man full of ways and methods."

BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIUM MEETS

HK240223 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 83 p 1

[Report: "Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress Holds Meeting"]

[Text] Yesterday evening the Presidium of the first session of the eighth municipal People's Congress held its first meeting, at which Comrade Yang Chunmao presided.

The meeting elected executive chairmen of the presidium. They are: Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Chen Xitong, Zhao Pengfei, Ma Yaoji, Wang Xian, Wu Lie, Wang Jialiu (female), Jia Chunwang, Jia Tingsan, Pan Yan, Fan Jin (female), Wang Peiran, Yang Chunmao, Wu Guang, Hou Jingru, Wen Jiasi, Pu Jiexiu (female), Cai Yu, An Chaojun, and Ye Gongshao (female), totalling 21 people.

The meeting adopted the agenda for the congress session and the grouping of executive chairmen, decided the appointment of vice secretaries general of the congress session, approved the namelist of the Motion Examination Committee and the interim provisions (draft) on motions which will be adopted by the congress decided the closing day for motion delivery, and approved the election methods (draft) which will be submitted to all deputations for deliberation. The meeting also announced the namelist of people attending the congress as observers.

Elects New Leading Body

OW240422 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0211 GMT 24 Mar 83

[By reporters An Zhonghuang and Xu Guangyao]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA) -- The first session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress closed today. The deputies elected Chen Xitong, 53, mayor of Beijing; and Bai Jiefu, Han Boping [7281 0130 1627], Zhang Baifa, An Lin, Sun Fuling and Zhang Peng vice mayors. The new vice mayors, reduced in number from 13 to 6, have an average age of 57. Four of them have college education background. The meeting elected Zhao Pengfei chairman of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. It also elected 12 vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. They are Pan Yan, Fan Jin (female), Wang Feiran [3769 2431 3544], Yang Chunmao, Wu Guang, Hou Jingru, Wen Jiasi, Pu Jiexiu (female), Cai Xu, An Chaojun, She Diqing and Chen Mingshao [7115 2494 4801]. Xue Guanghua [5641 0342 5478] was elected president of the Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court. The meeting also elected Wang Zhenzhong [3769 2182 0022] chief procurator of the Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate; and Qin Yingjie [4440 5391 2638] the chief procurator of a branch of the municipal People's Procuratorate.

Approves Motion Examination Group

HK240229 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 83 p 2

["Namelist of the Chairman, Vice Chairmen and Members of the Motion Examination Commission Approved by the First Session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress"]

[Text] Chairman: Hou Jingru

Vice chairmen: Bai Jiefu, Xiao Ying, Wang Jingming, Xing Jun

Members (arranged in stroke order): Zhang Zhenliang, Ren Wentang, Liu Wenting, Liu Yongguo, Liu Dianchen, Wu Junyu, Li Ying (female), Yang Xiangdong, Wu Yiping, Shen Bo, Zhang Wanxin, Zhou Kuizheng, Hou Weicheng, Chang Mengqu, Peng Qingxia, Qin Yizhi, Jing Liang, Cheng Lanying (female), Xie Rong.

Discusses Various Issues

OW231204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Smoking in hospitals, auditoriums, meeting rooms and all other indoor public places should be prohibited according to a motion put forward today by deputies attending the current meeting of the 8th Beijing Municipal People's Congress here.

In a joint motion, Weng Xinzhi, deputy director of the Chaoyang Hospital, and 33 other deputies also proposed that the mass media should give more publicity to the harmful effects of smoking and that advertising promoting sales of cigarettes and tobacco should not be accepted. They also called for strict enforcement of the smoking ban among students in primary and secondary schools.

Altogether some one thousand motions have been put forward by the people's deputies at the current session. Some of these will be voted on and enacted at the present meeting while the rest will be turned over to the Standing Committee of the congress or the municipal government for further consideration. The motions cover such matters as environmental protection, stricter price control, protection of relics and historical sites, planting more trees and grass, relieving the housing shortage, easing traffic congestion and setting up more kindergartens and nurseries.

In another motion, 18 deputies said that the city government should adopt speedy and effective measures to deal with the milk shortage. At present, only babies, sick and old people, overseas tourists and foreign residents have a guaranteed milk supply.

Adopts Namelists

HK240225 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 83 p 2

["Namelist of the Presidium and Secretary General of First Session of Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress Adopted at the Preparatory Meeting on 15 March"]

[Text] Presidium (84 persons, arranged in stroke order):

Ding Jiqing, Ding Gongnan, Yu Zongying (female), Ma Yaoji, Wang Dawan (female), Wang Xintian, Wang Lixing, Wang Zhonglin, Wang Xian, Wang Peibao, Wang Peiran, Wang Jingming, Wang Yao, Zhang Zhenliang, Ye Gongshao (female), Bai Liangyu, Feng Peizhi, Xing Jun, Xing Hengjun, Lu Zijing, Zhong Kai, Wu Qiwen (female), Liu Yongguo, Liu Daosheng, Liu Jingping, An Min, An Chaojun, Sun Fuling, Yan Jingqing, Su Jian, Li Guangtian, Li Yumei (female), Li Kezuo, Li Peixin, Li Ying (female), Yang Chunmao, Wu Lie, Yu Diqing, Zhou Tan (female), Wang Jialiu (female), Shen Bo, Zhang Shuming, Zhang Huanwu, Zhang Guoji, Zhang Gefu, Zhang Jibin, Zhang Bo, Chen Musen, Chen Changgeng, Chen Xitong, Chen Mingshao, Wu Guang, Fan Jin (female), Zhou Yi (female), Zheng Fengyi, Zheng Hanhao, Zhao Fangxiong, Zhao Pengfei, Nan Rongbang, Duan Junyi, Hou Renzhi, Hou Jingru, Feng Xianzhi, Wen Jiasi, Jia Chunwang, Jia Xingwu, Jia Tingsan, Xu Guang (female), Gao Ge, Pu Jiexiu (female), Huang Yingfu, Mei Xiangming, Cui Yudong, Cong Li, Sui Shizhong, Han Zhengfei, Han Kai, Jiao Ruoyu, Xie Heng, Cai Yuqing (female), Cai Yu, Cai Qikan, and Pan Yan.

Secretary General Yang Chunmao.

More Namelists

HK240227 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 83 p 2

["Namelist of Chairman, Vice Chairmen and Members of the National Economic and Social Development Plans and Financial Budget and Fiscal Accounts Examination Commission of the the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress Adopted by the Preparatory Meeting on 15 March"]

[Text] (25 persons)

Chairman: Pu Jiexiu (female).

Vice Chairmen: Bai Liangyu, Sun Fuling, Xu Guang (female), and Feng Peizhi.

Members (arranged in stroke order): Ding Gongnan, Wang Xintian, Wang Qixian, Wang Zuozhou, Wang Kangjiu, Ye Gongshao (female), Shan Rong (female), An Shiwei, Su Jian, Li Kezuo, Li Peishan, Zhang Liwen, Zhang Kiwu, Zhang Fusen, Zheng Ning (female), Hu Yamei (female), Hou Renzhi, Han Kai, Pan Jiaduo.

NEW NEI MONGOL CPC LEADING BODY FORMED

OW241017 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Hohhot, 24 Mar (XINHUA) -- A new leading body of the Nei Mongol Regional CPC Committee has been formed with the approval of the CPC Central Committee. Zhou Hui holds the post of first secretary [di yi shu ji 4574 0001 2579 6068], while Bu He (Mongolian nationality), Qian Fenyong [0578 1164 0516] (Mongolian nationality), Ba-Tu-Ba-Gen (Mongolian nationality) and Liu Guiqian [0491 6311 6197] serve as deputy secretaries [fu shu ji 0479 2579 6068]. In addition to the above five leaders, the regional CPC Committee's Standing Committee consists of the following: Shi Guanghua, Cai Ying, Su He [5685 0735] (Mongolian nationality), Wu En [3527 1869] (Mongolian nationality), Li Xiangyi [2621 0686 5030], Tian Congming [3944 5115 2494] and Xu Lingren [6079 0109 1175] (female). The size of the newly organized leading body was reduced from the previous 15 members to 12. The average age of the members is 55.2, or 7.4 years younger than the old leading body. Of the Standing Committee members, 58.3 percent are of senior middle educational standards, and 1/3 have college-level educations.

The newly organized leading body of the Nei Mongol Regional CPC Committee was formed after a long period of consultation and full discussions and through serious examinations. Mongolian nationality cadres account for 41.7 percent of the members of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee, slightly higher than the percentage in the previous Standing Committee.

Xu Lingren, a newly elected Standing Committee member, is a 54-year-old female associate professor of the Nei Mongol Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Institute. After completing her postgraduate studies at Nanjing Agricultural College in 1953, she came to Nei Mongol and has been engaged in research on grasslands ever since. The 39-year-old Tian Congming, who graduated in 1970, is the youngest Standing Committee member of the newly organized leading body, which has become more revolutionized, better educated, professionally more competent and younger in average age.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES NEW SHANXI LEADERSHIP

HK240823 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 83 p 1

[Report: "New Leadership Group Formed in Shanxi"]

[Text] A new 10-man Standing Committee of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee has been formed, with the approval of the Central Committee. Li Ligong is appointed secretary [shuji 2579 6068] of the provincial CPC Committee and Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, and Wang Kewen are appointed deputy secretaries [fu shuji 0479 2579 6068]. The other Standing Committee members are Wang Tingdong, Zhang Jianmin [1728 0256 3046], Zhang Changzhen [1728 7022 3791], Lu Gongxun [4151 0501 8113], Zhang Sai [1728 6357] and Wu Dacai [0702 0671 2088]. The average age of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee is 55.8 years, a reduction of 10.5 years compared with the previous Standing Committee, and its educational standard is also higher. Six of the 10 Standing Committee members are new to the committee, and 3 of these 6 are specialized technical personnel or cadres who are university graduates. Of these new members, Wang Senhao, 50, was formerly chief engineer in the Ministry of Coal Industry; Lu Gongxun, 49, an alternate member of the Central Committee, was formerly secretary of the Zuoyun County CPC Committee in Shanxi; and Wu Dacai, 50, was formerly deputy chief engineer in the provincial Chemical Industry Department. The New Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee leadership group will strengthen leadership over the construction of the Shanxi coal and chemical industry bases.

JINGJI RIBAO ON SHANXI COAL DEVELOPMENT

OW152018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Shanxi Province China's number one coal producing area, will be developed into the country's leading coal chemical industrial base, the ECONOMIC DAILY reports today.

The Ministry of Chemical Industry, the paper says, had plans to open, with imported equipment, a plant in Shanxi to produce annually 900,000 tons of ammonia-phosphorus compound fertilizer, using coal as the base material. The plant is scheduled to go into production in 1986. Work will also be done to help coal mines in southeastern Shanxi increase the output of anthracite, an indispensable material for chemical fertilizers.

Development of coal chemical industry will be a priority in the development of China's chemical industry as a whole, the paper reports.

China's verified coal reserves amount to 600 billion tons. Development of coal chemical industry for better economic [words indistinct] fundamental policy for China's economic construction, says an ECONOMIC DAILY editorial accompanying the news report.

The Ministry of Chemical Industry has also decided to intensify researches into coal gasification which helps increase the heat efficiency of coal.

Production of calcium carbide and calcium carbide products will also receive more attention, the paper says.

HEILONGJIANG CPC COMMITTEE CHANGES LEADERSHIP

OW240348 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0124 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Harbin, 24 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee has recently restructured its leading body in line with the requirement of making it more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the new provincial CPC Committee is composed of LI Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng and Hou Jie as secretaries [shu ji 2579 6068]. The Standing Committee is composed of 12 members including Zhang Xiangling [1728 0686 0407], Wang Fei [3769 2431], LI Genshen [2621 2704 3234], Jing Bowen [7231 0130 2429], Wang Yusheng [3769 3768 3932], Zhao Xingyuan [6392 5281 0337], Zhu Dianming [2612 0368 2494], and Wang Yaochen [3769 5069 5256]. One-third of the new Standing Committee members are experts and professors. They are: 52-year-old LI Genshen, former director and chief engineer of the No 3 Research Institute of the No 7 Research Academy of the Chinese Shipbuilding Industrial Corporation; 52-year-old Jing Bowen, lecturer and former vice president of the Harbin Industrial University; 47-year-old Zhu Dianming, associate professor and former assistant to the president of the Harbin Ship Engineering Institute; and 51-year-old Wang Yaochen, associate professor and former director of the Science and Technology Department of the Harbin Industrial University.

In the course of the structural reform, 11 old comrades, former members of the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, including former First Secretary Yang Yichen, announced on their own initiative that they would not become new Standing Committee members in order to let those comrades who are in the prime of life assume work in the first line. They also pledged that after stepping down from principal leading posts they would do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting an example so as to do what they can continuously for socialist modernization.

After the readjustment, the average age of Standing Committee members of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee has dropped from 62.9 to 55.7.

JILIN PROVINCIAL CPC CONGRESS OPENS 23 MARCH

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[Excerpts] The fourth Jilin provincial party congress was solemnly opened in Changchun this morning. The congress is being held at the auditorium of the Jilin provincial guest house.

Prior to the formal opening of the party congress, a preparatory meeting was held at 1430 yesterday afternoon presided over by Comrade Qiang Xiaochu. Delegates attending the meeting unanimously adopted namelists for the Credentials Committee, the congress Presidium and secretary general and the congress agenda. The Credentials Committee and the congress Presidium then held separate meetings. The Presidium meeting elected its Standing Committee and adopted a report on the examination of credentials submitted by the Credentials Committee.

Attending the congress opening ceremony were 714 delegates and 65 alternates. Responsible comrades of provincial level organs, of PLA units stationed in the province and of prefectural, city, autonomous prefectural and county organs concerned attended the congress as observers. Principal responsible persons of Jilin Province's various democratic parties and nonparty members also attended the congress on invitation. The auditorium was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and success.

At 0830, Zhang Gensheng, executive chairman of the congress, declared the fourth Jilin provincial party congress open. All present stood and the congress site resounded with the magnificent playing of the Internationale. Comrade Wang Daren delivered an opening speech.

[Begin recording] Comrades, the fourth Jilin provincial party congress is now declared open. The agenda of our congress is, first, to hear and examine a work report of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, second, to hear and examine a work report of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial CPC Committee, and third, to elect the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. [end recording]

On behalf of the third Jilin provincial party congress, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu delivered a report entitled "Resolutely Implement the Guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and Create a New Situation in All Fields of Work in Jilin Province."

[Begin recording] Comrades, this congress is convened when people are implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress in all fields of work, carrying out reforms in all spheres and vigorously developing the socialist modernization construction cause. This congress, in line with the guidelines of the 12th national party congress, is held to review our previous work, particularly the work done since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to sum up past experience, study and define our province's strategic objective and our tasks in the coming 5 years in the new historical period and to organize the Communist Party members and the people of various nationalities across the province to strive to create a new situation in our province's socialist modernization construction. On behalf of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, I will now deliver a report to the fourth Jilin provincial party congress. All delegates are welcome to examine it. [end recording]

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu's report is divided into four parts: In the first part, he reviews our province's achievements in all spheres of work since the third plenary session and sums up three positive and negative experiences. In the second part; he expounds in particular on our province's prospects in economic development and tasks in the coming 5 years. In the third part, with a focus on building the spiritual civilization and democracy, he elaborates on the importance and necessity of intensifying communist ideological education, attending to ideological construction, actively developing scientific, educational and cultural undertakings, doing a good job in cultural construction, developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system. In the fourth part, he stresses the building of the party and improvements in the party's leadership.

At the conclusion of the report, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: We are now in an era of vitality and of blazing new trails. We have confidence in making a success in creating a new situation in all fields of work in our province. Of course, we will encounter difficulties, even big ones. However, under the inspiration of the 12th national party congress and as long as we unflinchingly implement the correct line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee, adhere to and improve the party's leadership, have confidence in and rely on the masses, we will surely overcome all difficulties, successfully achieve the fighting objective by the end of this century and fulfill the fighting tasks in the coming 5 years.

Group discussions were held in the afternoon.

BRIEFS

LIAONING 1982 GOLD OUTPUT -- Liaoning Province scored marked achievements in gold production in 1982. It overfulfilled its annual plan by 22 percent, a 15 percent increase over the 1981 figure. In particular, the province obtained over 30,000 liang of gold accumulated from the output of the masses. [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese
26 Feb 83 p 1 SK]

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